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THE medical officers of the Army are very much on the move just at present under recent War Department orders.

GENERAL CROOK has, by recent orders, required the detail of a lieutenant as officer of the guard at all posts in the Department of the Platte.

PARS. 344 and 513, Army Regulations, which have been occasionally suspended at some posts, are now literally and exactly carried out in the Department of the Platte, to the manifest advantage and improvement of the Service. Possibly, the evening parade at some posts may materially affect the target firing, especially where the rays or heat of the sun are intense or blinding during the earlier part of the day, but this will equalize itself if these paragraphs are similarly enforced at all posts in the Army.

THE Sergeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Sergeants of regiments of the U. S. Army are to petition Congress, through the War Department, asking that the pay of the two grades may be increased "in such amounts as Congress may deem consistent with the rank and the best interests of the Service." The justice of the petition is very evident, as a glance at paragraph 10 of the Regulations and the table of pay of regimental and general non-commissioned staff officers will show, and we trust that Congress will give the petition heedful consideration.

INQUIRY is made of us as to whether it would not be a good idea if captains of long service with troops, were called on to make suggestions in connection with the revision of the Regulations. They are of necessity familiar with the internal economy and needs of the troops, have experience daily, not attainable by staff officers, and possibly might contribute points of advantage to the Service of practical value. Such recommendations, if made, should be arranged by title and for convenience of reference, follow as nearly as practicable the order of subjects as in existing Regulations and each subject or title on separate sheets. The suggestion seems to be of practical utility.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, accompanied by Colonel Blunt of his staff, left Washington on Thursday for Ohio where he will look over the sites offered by bidders for the Newport barracks. An appropriation of \$60,000 was made during the last session of Congress for the purchase of a new site for the barracks, they being now in a very undesirable locality. Twelve proposals to furnish sites were recently opened at the War Department. Secretary Endicott wishing to make a wise purchase requested General Sheridan while in the West to visit all the sites offered and report which he considers best adapted for the building of barracks. The General and Colonel Blunt will be absent about ten days, and will probably spend a portion of the time in Chicago.

THE new system of keeping accounts and making purchases for the Navy is now well under way. From all indications it is safe to predict that it will prove a success, and give proof of the correctness of Secretary Whitney's judgment as to the proper conduct of Navy business. The schedules for the purchase of supplies under the new system have

been printed, and are now ready for the inspection of persons desiring to bid. The Bureau of Provisions and Clothing has not yet secured all of the additional clerks it needs under the new arrangement. Messrs. Shock and Barringer, expert financial clerks, have been transferred to the bureau, but none of the ten additional clerks required to keep the accounts have yet been provided.

THE *Weekly Champion*, published at Flagstaff, Arizona, in a temperate article on the recent Indian outbreak, says: "We cannot stop to argue questions of Indian policy, while the lives of our citizens are in constant peril. The Government must either remove these Indians, disarm them or keep them on their reservation, and the latter seems to be impossible. They have never been injured or attacked on the broad lands allotted to them, where the Government feeds, clothes, shelters and provides them with all necessities to keep their lazy bodies in idle and useless existence. As for their simplicity and ignorance, they are as shrewd and cunning in looking after their own interests as the smartest Yankee that ever breathed. The duty of the Government in dealing with the reservation Indians is so plain that there should be no hesitancy in their adopting it. First disarm, then remove them."

ACTIVE preparations for the contractor's power trial are in progress on the *Chicago*, but owing to the determination of Secretary Whitney not to commission the vessel until after the test, the advance toward completion is necessarily slow, and the mistake of ordering officers to a vessel not in commission for the purpose of fitting her for sea is daily more apparent. To those familiar with such things it is known that the delays on the *Atlanta* and *Boston* have been in spite of their being in commission and not by reason thereof. The *Chicago* came out of dock the latter part of last week and now occupies the berth at the Navy-yard coal wharf lately vacated by the *Atlanta* and just ahead of the steel cruiser *Boston*. The latter vessel is nearly ready for her power trial, and will probably be subjected to the six hour full speed tests in a short time. Captain Ramsay of the *Boston* finds his cabin one of the hottest places in the ship, and is trying to devise some method for a reduction of temperature. An inner sheathing of non-conducting material, enclosing an air space, has been suggested, and it is likely that something will be done looking to greater comfort in this particular.

A CORRESPONDENT who likes "to see target practice conducted as it ought to be," refers to certain paragraphs of Blunt's Manual and to par. 5, Army Regulations, and says: "The spirit and letter of these is that commissioned officers should be present in the pit as well as at the firing stand. It is not uncommon for officers, in the hearing of men, to crack jokes about certain organizations and secret, and to insinuate that they have good marks, etc. This is questionable taste. It is not a good idea to implant in the minds of the profession a distrust of the certificate of any officer; to make people believe by sly jokes and half-concealed innuendoes that the scores quoted are fraudulent, and that the officers reporting them are liars." Our correspondent then suggests that the remedy for this condition of affairs is the paragraphs of Blunt's Manual referred to, plus a continuous pit at every post where more than one firing organization is stationed. "At some

posts separate pits exist. This is to hold the door open to the possibility of error through the lack of an officer's supervision. At every post there should be a continuous pit. An officer should always be, during firing, in that pit. He can thus have every marksman under his personal supervision. The possibility of collusion between the firing (that is the scoring) organization and the working detail is thus averted. The officer should be called a 'pit' officer. He should be detailed daily by the post commander, just as the officer of the day or officer of the guard is detailed. He should be put on honor to certify that he has done his duty."

THE *Philadelphia Press*, referring to the benefits accruing to young men from a system of military drill at colleges, says: "Habits of command and organization are of advantage to all who have control of men in any walk of life. A graduate of one of these colleges, who was employed in a large engineering enterprise, was soon elevated to the position of foreman, and he attributed his promotion to the habit of commanding the college corps which he had acquired as an officer. Another was employed in one of the largest mercantile houses in an Eastern city and he soon rose to a leading position, taking executive charge of the other employees. His experience in commanding the students in their military exercises was again cited as the reason for his promotion. It would seem then that even if the graduates of these colleges are never called to bear arms their training is likely to be of service in many other directions."

A GENERAL Order, issued this week from the Headquarters of the Army, states that the Quartermaster's Department will not furnish transportation in kind to officers of the Army travelling under orders. This will be a relief to those officers of the Army who were inclined to complain because the new law seemed to involve some extra trouble in procuring their passage money. The law requires that transportation shall be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, if practicable. According to General Holabird, whose recommendations prompted the recent order, it will not be practicable in any case for want of transportation funds. Although the law was changed so as to require his department to furnish transportation, General Holabird says no extra appropriation was made for the purpose, and as a large limit of the regular transportation fund has already been set aside to carry out the important changes in stations of troops this summer, there is little money available to pay the travelling expenses of officers. The Pay Department will therefore be compelled to pay mileage and transportation in all cases except where travel is performed in stages and over land-grant railroads. As the appropriation under the Pay Department available for this purpose is only \$85,000, or \$45,000 less than the appropriation for last year, it is difficult to see how a very large deficiency in the Army mileage account is to be avoided during the current fiscal year, unless Congress early next fall should add to the appropriation for transportation, the amount cut off of the mileage fund for the year, as it proposed to do last year, but did not do. Even with the appropriation of \$130,000 for the fiscal year just closed there was a deficiency of about \$1,000, and this too after orders had been issued, stopping all travel some time before the close of the year.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL M. C. MEIGS, U. S. A., has been enjoying the sea breeze at Atlantic City, N. J.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th Infantry, arrived this week at Fort Leavenworth for duty.

COLONEL CHAILEE LONG has been appointed Consul-General and Secretary of Legation to Corea.

MAJOR H. S. HAWKINS, 10th U. S. Infantry, and family, are visiting relatives at Wilmington, Del.

LIEUTENANT D. H. BOUGHTON, 3d Cavalry, and bride spent a portion of the week in Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MUNSON, 9th Infantry, has left Fort Mojave, Ariz., for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., surrounded by friends, quietly celebrated his 66th birthday on Sunday last, July 13.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the summer in England and combining business with pleasure.

CAPTAIN J. H. PATTERSON, 20th U. S. Infantry, and party, registered at the Hotel Meurice, Paris, France, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT E. F. WILLCOX, 6th Cavalry, after a tour of staff duty at Fort Leavenworth, has rejoined his troop at Fort Union, N. M.

MAJOR CHAS. A. WIKOFF, 14th Inf., of Gen. Gibbon's staff, will conduct the Department of the Columbia rifle competitions this year.

CAPTAIN F. W. HESS, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday, from a week's visit to his family in Maryland.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., was expected to conclude, this week, the trial of Captain C. H. Greene, 17th Inf., at Fort Laramie, Wyo.

CAPTAIN J. H. CALFE, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Calfe, of Fort Monroe, Va., have been spending a brief season with relatives at Seabright, N. J.

CAPTAIN D. M. SCOTT, 1st Infantry, recruiting officer at Washington, D. C., is spending the summer at Fauquier Springs, Fauquier County, Virginia.

LIEUTENANT G. J. GODFREY, 12th Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week, from a brief visit to friends before leaving for Dakota.

LIEUTENANT F. W. ELLIS, Signal Corps, U. S. A., visited St. Paul a few days ago en route to Duluth to inspect Signal Service stations in the Northwest.

LIEUTENANTS B. W. ATKINSON, 6th Infantry, and W. S. Scott, 1st Cavalry, have had their orders of relief from the School at Fort Leavenworth revoked.

SURGEON W. S. TREMAINE, U. S. A., was expected in New York City from Fredonia this week, to appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL ROCHESTER, U. S. A., is building a cottage on the bluff overlooking Vineyard Haven Harbor, Cottage City. It is nearly ready for occupancy.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, commandant of Fort Warren, Mass., rejoined there on Tuesday from a week's vacation partly spent at Provincetown.

CAPTAIN H. O. PERLEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, now at Fort Snelling, is fortunate in his assignment to Fort Wayne, Mich., as he has relatives residing in Detroit.

LIEUTENANT J. B. EATON, 3d U. S. Artillery, bade good-bye to friends at Washington Barracks this week, and started for Richmond, Va., to open a recruiting rendezvous there.

MR. ALBERT E. ALLSWORTH, son of Capt. Edward Allsworth, U. S. Army, retired, of Washington, D. C., was married at Brooklyn, July 2, to Miss Florence L. Bassett, of that city.

LIEUTENANT W. E. WILDER, 4th Cavalry, relinquished recruiting duty at St. Louis this week and went on leave. He will join his troop at Fort Bowie, Ariz., about the middle of September.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE BELL, JR., 3d Infantry, who has been visiting his father, Gen. Bell, in New York City, was to leave David's Island this week for St. Louis en route to his company at Fort Missoula.

MAJOR J. H. JANEWAY, Surgeon, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends at Governor's Island, where he has been on duty for several years, goes from there to Benicia Barracks, Cal. His family will remain in New York for the present.

COLONEL RICHARD LODGE, U. S. A., of Washington Barracks, arrived at the State camp, at Peekskill, N. Y., this week, and relieved Colonel C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has returned to Newport, R. I. Colonel Best paid a few visits in New York en route.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., and his aide, Lieutenant Swift, have been heartily welcomed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and are now pleasantly settled in their new surroundings. Generals Merritt and McCook, both on duty at Fort Leavenworth, make a strong team.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. GREER, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, left Fort Leavenworth this week for New York for duty at Governor's Island. The *Kansas City Times*, referring to his departure, says: "Capt. Greer has been on duty in this Department since 1883, during which time he has drawn around him a large circle of friends. Kind and courteous to all who were thrown into social or business relations with him, none will regret his departure more than his subordinates, who hold him in high esteem. Mrs. Greer and her interesting family will also be much missed from the social circles of the garrison, and both Captain and Mrs. Greer will carry with them to their new and pleasant station in New York the best wishes of those who had the pleasure of their acquaintance."

LIEUTENANT W. A. SHUNK, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Shunk are visiting relatives at Atlanta, Ga.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. J. COCHRAN, U. S. A., on leave from San Francisco, was in Washington this week.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th Cavalry, left Durango, N. M., July 7, with his troop en route for Fort Myer, Va.

We have to congratulate Capt. H. H. Ketchum, 22d U. S. Inf., on the arrival of a son at Fort Lewis, Col., July 5.

LIEUTENANT A. C. SHARPE, U. S. A., was in Dayton, O., this week inspecting the camp of the 18th Regiment, O. N. G.

CAPTAIN IRA MACNUTT, U. S. A., was expected to leave Philadelphia, Pa., this week for duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

COLONEL ANTHONY HEGER, Surgeon, U. S. A., took charge of medical matters at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, on Monday.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIDDLE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., left St. Paul, July 7, for the East, to be absent about three weeks.

CHAPLAIN O. J. NAVE, U. S. A., visiting at Delaware, O., has had his sick leave extended until the end of November next.

LIEUTENANT C. D. CLAY, 17th Infantry, relieved last week from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is visiting at Lexington, Ky.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., has written a paper on "The Grand Strategy of the War," which will appear in the *Century*.

LIEUTENANT E. S. BENTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, has returned to Newport Barracks, Ky., from a visit to the camp of the Ohio troops.

COLONEL GEO. P. ANDREWS, U. S. A., retired, whose death July 2 at Fort Point, Cal., we announced last week, died of paralysis of the heart.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week for duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School.

LIEUTENANT Z. B. VANCE, JR., 10th Infantry, is visiting relatives at Columbia, S. C., and will join his regiment in Texas early in September.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, LL. D., of the U. S. Army, has been elected Assistant Secretary of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati.

It is announced that Miss Mollie Garfield will be married soon to Stanley Brown, who was private secretary to her father, the late President Garfield.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, was at Selma, Ala., this week, busily engaged at the encampment of the 3d Regiment, Alabama State Militia.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., sailed last week for Halifax in Mr. Bateman's yacht *Meteor*. Thence he goes to Lake George, where his family is stopping.

LIEUTENANT E. S. BENTON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Benton, of Newport Barracks, Ky., chaperoned a few days ago a jolly private picnic party up the Licking River.

LIEUTENANT R. G. PROCTER, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is still quite sick at Auburn, Ky., and will not be able to join for several weeks to come.

CAPTAIN G. H. TORNEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., returned to Fort Monroe, Va., on Thursday, from a farewell visit to friends prior to his departure for Fort Robinson, Neb.

COLONEL M. P. MILLER, U. S. A., of Major General Schofield's staff, visited the rifle practice camp, at Creedmoor, New York, this week, and was an interested observer of the firing.

CAPTAIN C. K. WINNE, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., well known in New York in years gone by, will shortly come here from the Pacific Coast for duty at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

HENRY A. SCHROEDER, who resigned some time ago as 2d lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery at Fort Adams, R. I., to escape inevitable dismissal if tried, was arrested recently in Washington for stealing a watch and chain belonging to Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks.

WILLIAM WAYNE, a descendant of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, presided at the annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, held last week in Philadelphia. The society has in its possession a fund of \$128,000 for the erection of a statue to George Washington. The site for the statue is on a bold promontory overlooking Girard Avenue Bridge where it crosses the Schuylkill.

1st LIEUT. CHAS. F. MASON, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, after being in the Service about a year, resigned a few months ago to engage in private business. He was not so successful as he had hoped, and soon wished to re-enter the Army Medical Corps. The Surgeon-General thought well of the young physician, and recommended to the Secretary of War that he be granted an examination for reappointment. A Board met in Washington on Wednesday to examine Dr. Mason.

MRS. LIEUTENANT CHASE, of the U. S. Army, says the *San Francisco News Letter*, "gave a delightful ladies' whist party, at her picturesque home at Fort Point, during her visit here, at which Kate Field was an honored guest. Among those present were Mrs. Col. Shafter and her accomplished daughter, of Angel Island; Mrs. Col. Piper, Mrs. Dr. Tilton and her sister, Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Major Bennett, all of the Presidio; Mrs. Stanton, Miss Medora Clarke, the poetess, and many other ladies from the city and the forts in the harbor. The prize was an exquisite piece of Japanese embroidery, and the winner, Mrs. Maj. Eagan, of the Occidental. Some of the costumes worn were of Paris importation, and the collation was rechereché, and served most daintily. The 1st Artillery Band discoursed sweet music from the terrace, which was highly appreciated by the delighted guests."

MAJOR W. P. HUXFORD, U. S. A., and family are at Cottage City, Mass.

LIEUTENANT M. P. MAUS, 1st U. S. Infantry, will spend next winter abroad.

LIEUTENANT F. G. IRWIN, 2d Cavalry, is visiting relatives at Clarksville, Tenn.

CAPTAIN ELI HUGGINS, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Walla Walla on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT H. G. SQUIERS, 7th U. S. Cavalry, of St. John's College, Fordham, is at Yonkers, N. Y.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., and family, have gone to Frontenac, Wis., for the summer.

LIEUTENANT G. P. SCRIVEN, 3d Artillery, has left San Antonio for the North on a month's leave.

COLONEL CHAS. SUTHERLAND, U. S. A., is spending a short leave with his family at Leamington, N. J.

CAPTAIN C. C. MACCONNELL, U. S. A., was in Cincinnati this week with quarters at the Burnet House.

GENERALS CROOK AND DANDY and Lieut. Kenyon, A. D. C., are on an official tour through Utah and Wyoming.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, A. D. C. to Gen. Miles, was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week on a brief visit.

PROFESSOR P. S. MICHIE, U. S. A., of West Point and family, are at Fisher's Island, near New London, Conn.

LIEUTENANT GEO. BELL, JR., 3d Infantry, left New York this week for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., en route to Montana.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d U. S. Infantry, has established his recruiting rendezvous at 341 Congress street, Portland, Me.

LIEUTENANT GEO. PALMER, 9th U. S. Infantry, has got settled into his new quartermaster's duties at Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

CAPTAIN F. W. THIBAUT, 6th Infantry, will be the officer from that regiment for recruiting service for two years, commencing Oct. 1 next.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HALE, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week, from a brief visit to friends at Buffalo.

LIEUTENANT J. A. BUCHANAN, 14th Infantry, is soon to take his old place again in the Rebellion Records Office, presided over by Col. Lazelle.

LIEUTENANT YOUNG, of the Surrey Regiment, British Army, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for abducting a girl of seventeen.

QUEEN KAPOLANI arrived in New York from Europe early in the week, and will soon be home, and with King Kalakaua, to console him in his recent and present troubles.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, after a pleasant tour of staff duty at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, will soon join his troop in Texas.

CAPTAIN C. W. WHIPPLE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., lately at Governor's Island, arrived at Fort Leavenworth July 9, and has entered upon duty on the staff of Gen. Merritt.

LIEUTENANT A. S. CUMMINS, 4th Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., on Monday on a week's leave. He will not join at the University of the Vermont until after the vacation season.

Owing to the absence of Dr. Baxter, who is on leave of absence in Canada, the examination of Captain James F. Simpson, 3d Cav., by the Holabird Retiring Board, was postponed again on Tuesday until next week.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Jackson Barracks, La., visited Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss., this week to look over the ground prior to the artillery encampment to be held there early in August.

The eldest daughter of the late Gen. Worth, U. S. Army, has been removed recently from a clerkship in the Quartermaster-General's office in Washington. Miss Worth is about sixty years of age, quite feeble, and she has been in the Government service a great many years.

A DESPATCH from Alexandria Rapide Parish, La., announces the destruction by fire of an old landmark—the brick building built for and occupied by Gen. W. T. Sherman when he was President of the Louisiana State Seminary, the few years preceding the war, and which he vacated when he went North to enter the Federal Army.

CHAPLAIN S. M. MERRILL, U. S. A., delivered an oration on Gen. Grant recently at Fort Davis, Tex., which is described by the *Fort Davis News* as "a masterpiece, well worthy of the powerful intellect that arranged thought after thought in logical array, clothed in choicest words of our language, that sank deep in the memories of the large audience."

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., is contributing to the *Philadelphia Weekly Press* a series of "Personal Recollections of the Civil War." His article on Gettysburg in the number of July 6 is especially interesting. It contains two important letters of General Meade never before published. The *Press* will follow the articles of General Gibbon with other important and interesting papers on the war by General Webb, Colonel Charles Marshall of General Lee's staff, and others.

COLONEL G. V. HENRY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Henry, says the *Omaha Bee*, while returning from Fort Omaha late in the evening of July 8, were set upon in their carriage and an attempt at robbery made. Just beyond the school house Col. Henry discerned two men crouching at the edge of a close growth of underbrush. He ordered his man to whip up and drive rapidly past them. Notwithstanding this precaution, however, the two footpads both rushed out, and while one made a futile attempt to check the horses the other drew a revolver, and as he saw that his victims had escaped, with a profane cry sent a bullet hurling after them.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., and family are at the Aldine, Saratoga.

LIEUTENANT OMAR BUNDY, 3d U. S. Infantry, is visiting in Indianapolis.

GENERAL F. F. FLINT, U. S. A., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d Artillery, arrived in New York, July 14, from Europe. He will join to Fort McHenry, Md., about the middle of August.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, 3d Infantry, by invitation, accompanied the 2d Regiment, Illinois National Guard, July 9, to Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of seeing the rifle range at the annual encampment there.

GENERAL SHERMAN was in Boston this week, the guest of Commo. Batemann, of the yacht *Meteor*. He is on his way to St. Lawrence, where he intends to take a steamer and join his family by way of Lake Champlain. On the *Meteor* are Gen. Robert Macfeely and Col. Sheridan, brother of Gen. Sheridan.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Capt. John J. Cochran, Medical Department; 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf.; Capt. William H. Merrell, retired; 2d Lieut. Charles N. Clinch, 3d Cav.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th Infantry, who arrived at Fort Leavenworth early in the week for duty at the School as instructor of photography, shortly after his arrival received a telegram from the adjutant of his regiment, that Colonel Otis has appointed him quartermaster, to succeed Lieutenant J. F. Houston, whose term of four years expired June 30, and desired to know if he would accept. As a captain's pay goes with the position, Lieutenant Irons telegraphed his willingness to serve and also wired the War Department asking to be relieved from duty here. Whether the Department will sanction the request remains to be seen.—*Kansas City Times*.

The Vancouver Independent of July 6, says:

Cadet Sladen at Vancouver Barracks Friday..... On Friday Lieut. H. C. Cabell, 14th Inf., returned from his European trip..... Capt. E. L. Huggins, 2d Cav., has left Portland for San Francisco..... J. H. G. Lazelle, son of Colonel Lazelle, has been admitted as a cadet-at-large at West Point..... Col. G. H. Mendell, Engineer Corps of the Division of the Pacific, returned to San Francisco this week after a lengthy inspection of Government works in Oregon and Washington..... Lieut. R. B. Bryan, 2d Cav., Fort Coeur d'Alene, Lieut. F. E. Eastman, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, and Lieut. C. F. Roe, 2d Cav., Fort Walla Walla, were this week at Puget Sound on a brief trip..... The 14th Inf. and Bat. E, 1st Art., furnished the chief attractions of the 4th of July procession at Portland..... Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf., receives well merited praise for his masterly handling of the huge 4th of July parade in the city of Portland.

REAR ADMIRAL SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., is visiting at Conardicut, R. I.

LIEUTENANT J. V. B. BLEECKER, U. S. N., and family are at Champlins, Jamestown, R. I.

LIEUTENANT THEODORIC PORTER, U. S. N., son of Admiral Porter, has joined the *Ossipee* at Boston, Mass.

SURGEON NELSON MCP. FERREER, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., is spending July with his family at Oxford, N. C.

CHIEF ENGINEER S. D. HIBBERT, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a visit to his farm near Philadelphia.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Paris on Sunday and will spend the summer at Newport.

CHAPLAIN J. R. MATTHEWS, U. S. N., lately of the *Trenton*, has been placed on waiting orders and has gone to his home near Sing Sing, N. Y., where his young son was recently drowned.

It is understood that the brother of Mr. W. B. McFarland, the Washington correspondent who accompanied the President on a recent yachting trip down the Potomac, will be appointed a cadet at large to the Naval Academy next month.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER A. T. WOODS, U. S. Navy, has offered his resignation, to take effect at once. He applied for leave until next December but this was not granted him. It is supposed that Mr. Woods will accept a professorship in the Illinois University, from which he was recently detached.

WM. H. W. MARKHAM, assistant paymaster of the British war vessel *Esperit*, who absconded from it off the coast of China about a year ago after forging the name of his superior officer for about \$15,000, was arrested July 14 in Kansas City. The despatch says: "On July 15 he will start on the road to England and a long term of penal servitude."

Among the recent arrivals at Newport, Conanicut Island, are Rear Admiral Clark H. Wells, U. S. N., retired, early autumn, and Lieut. J. V. B. Bleeker, U. S. N., of New York. This latter officer is well-known in New York society, and was retired from the active list of the Navy a few years since, for physical disability incurred in the line of duty.

The wife of Comdr. Chas. O'Neil, of the Navy, left Brooklyn on Saturday last for a few weeks' sojourn with her sisters in Massachusetts. Mrs. O'Neil will be remembered as Miss Frothingham, of Charlestown, Mass. Comdr. O'Neil will join his wife later in the season, but just now his duties as Inspector of Ordnance occupy about all of the time at his command, and the recent detachment of Lieut. Calhoun, imposes even heavier duties upon him.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ROBERT D. TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, has reported for temporary duty on board the U. S. S. *Chicago*, and on the conclusion of this duty it is not unlikely that he will be attached to one of the vessels fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, either the *Enterprise* or *Nipsic*. Mr. Taylor was for some time attached to the Washington Navy-yard, but under the operation of the order transforming that yard into an ordnance factory, he was detached and has since been on waiting orders in the City of Brotherly Love. This officer's last cruise expired in September, 1884.

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LEROY, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a short visit to Annapolis.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., and family, and Lieut. Jackson, U. S. N., and family are at Spring Lake, New Jersey.

PAY DIRECTOR RUFUS PARKS, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week, from a trip to Washington.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. W. JUNGES, U. S. N., and Mrs. Junges, are recent guests at the Occidental, San Francisco, Cal.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, according to the Washington *Sunday Herald*, expends over \$100,000 per annum in charities.

BOATSWAIN HALLOWELL DICKINSON, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., this week on a month's visit to relatives at Bath, Me.

The remains of Capt. S. P. Griffin, late U. S. N. who died in Colon July 4, have been interred in the Panama Cemetery.

LIEUTENANT ALLAN G. PAUL, of the U. S. Navy, has taken temporary quarters on Yznaga Avenue, Newport, and is a social favorite on all hands.

FIVE vacancies among the Chief Engineers of the Navy have occurred since Jan. 1, viz: Chief Engineers Nicoll, Snyder, and Hunt, died, and Chief Engineers Lamdin and Smith, retired.

P. A. ENGR. JAS. H. PERRY, U. S. N., lately of the *Dolphin*, has been assigned to the *Chicago*, and will probably form part of her complement when this vessel is commissioned for sea-service.

LIEUTENANTS C. M. PERKINS, U. S. Marine Corps, on a month's leave from the *Richmond*, is at the Sturtevant House, New York. Congratulations are in order on the arrival of a daughter, born July 9.

P. A. ENGR. H. E. FRICK was admitted to the Brooklyn Naval Hospital last week, suffering from a severe attack of malaria, joined to an old-standing stomach trouble. At the time of his attack, Mr. Frick was on temporary duty on board the *Chicago*. His wife came on from Philadelphia, remaining but one day.

PAY INSPECTOR STEVENSON, general storekeeper at the New York Navy-yard, has about finished the changes found necessary in the dwelling house assigned for his use, and has succeeded in making its interior one of the pleasantest in the yard. The trimmings are natural wood, and the walls kalsomined in French grey.

A NAVAL Court-martial to consist of Capt. G. C. Witte, Comdr. Charles S. Cotton, Comdr. Phil. H. Cooper, Lieut.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter and E. S. Houston, Lieuts. B. S. Richards and Hugo Osterhaus, as members, and Lieut. S. C. Lemly, Judge-Advocate, convened at Norfolk, July 15, for the trial of Boatswain John A. Brisco, charged with drunkenness on duty.

The precarious condition of health in which the wife of Medical Inspector Hudson is at present is the cause of the change made in the medical officer of the *Trenton*, as recorded in last week's Gazette, and it is feared that Mrs. Hudson's health will never materially improve. A prolonged stay in Florida has been recommended, and now that the doctor is free from the trammels of ship life it is not improbable that the recommendation will be carried out.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ENTWISTLE, having been relieved from duty on the *Minnesota* and placed on waiting orders, will probably soon be ordered for examination, a vacancy having been made by the sudden death of Chief Engr. Snyder. Unless Mr. Entwistle should object, it is probable that he will be examined before the Board at Philadelphia adjourn for the usual summer vacation. Asst. Engr. Warburton is now before the Board, and immediately upon the re-assembling in September Asst. Engr. C. C. Kleckner will be ordered for examination. Mr. Kleckner is temporarily attached to the *Chicago*, but on the completion of the duty of testing the machinery of this vessel, it is likely that a leave will be granted him for preparation for examination.

JAMES W. GRAYDON, late Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, is reported to be now in Indiana engaged in procuring a divorce from his wife, a New Orleans lady, whom he met while still in the United States Navy. He was married to her in October, 1876, and at the expiration of his leave he was ordered on duty at Washington, D. C., and remained there until 1884, when he was ordered to China. While in China he was joined at Hong Kong by his wife and two children and all his wife's family, consisting of her father, mother, and two sisters, for all of whom he provided, according to the statement on which he founds his claim for divorce. While temporarily residing at Hong Kong in June, 1885, his business called him away a short distance, and, on his return, he found that his wife, with the assistance of her relatives, had packed up all his effects and was about to abandon him. She did immediately leave him, and with her relatives sailed for the United States, landing at San Francisco. Before leaving on his business trip he gave her a blank check signed by him on the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, to be filled out by her for such a sum as she needed for household expenses. While he was away, the complaint alleged, and without his knowledge, or consent she filled out a check for a sum covering his entire balance in the bank which amounted to about \$27,000—all the money or property of value he possessed. With this money, the children and his personal effects, including private trunks, she abandoned him. He was, he says, suffering at the time from a severe injury, and as soon as he was able he came to San Francisco, where she had been temporarily stopping, and wrote to her, offering to support her and their children, but she refused to answer him. She and the family soon afterward left San Francisco, and her present address, he alleges, is now unknown to him. Upon this statement of grievances he asks the Court to grant him a decree of separation from Mrs. Graydon.

RECENT DEATHS.

HERR ALFRED KRUPP, the famous metal founder, and manufacturer of large steel cannon, died July 14, at his residence near Essen, Prussia. Of him the N. Y. *Sun* says: "Sixty years ago his father started the works on a very small scale, and with limited means. At first he employed only two workmen. The manufactory had grown to large proportions before old Mr. Krupp's son, Alfred, made the discovery that put his establishment far ahead of all similar concerns in the world. He discovered the method of casting steel in very large masses. In 1851 he sent to the London Exhibition a block of steel weighing 4,500 pounds, and he has for years been able to cast steel in blocks weighing more than 400,000 pounds. Krupp made his first cannon in 1848. The guns he produced at that time were small field pieces, but he rapidly increased the size of his cannon, and twenty years ago they were bought in large numbers by all the European powers. For several years past Krupp has given regular employment in his iron mines, steel factories, and foundries to over 15,000 men. In 1864 Krupp declined to accept to accept the letters of nobility offered to him by the King of Prussia. He was one of the wealthiest men in Germany, and did much for the welfare of his numerous employees."

BOATSWAIN CHARLES MILLER, retired, who died in Philadelphia July 2, enlisted Sept. 21, 1860, and served with much credit throughout the War, being specially commended on several occasions for bravery. He was in the battle of Mobile Bay with Admiral Farragut, and after the battle the Admiral ordered a boat's crew from the *Seminole* to clear the channel of torpedoes. Boatswain Miller was given charge of the expedition, and while performing his duty a concealed torpedo exploded, killing 20 men. He was badly wounded and was confined to his bed for more than a year. About seven years ago he was stricken with paralysis.

MRS. MARIA ANTONIO RICHARDSON, who died at San Quentin July 4, eighty-four years of age, was the daughter of Lieut. Enacio Martinez, commandant of the Mexican garrison at the Presidio in the early part of this century. She was born at the Presidio June 13, 1803, and married Capt. Wm. Richardson, the founder of San Francisco, May 3, 1825.

GENERAL WALTER C. WHITAKER, who died, July 10, at his home in Kentucky, served during the Mexican War as a Lieutenant of the 3d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. During the War he rendered gallant service, being appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1863 and mustered out in 1865, when he returned to the practice of law.

MISS LOUISA TILGHMAN, sister of the late Lieut. Richard Lloyd Tilghman, U. S. N., died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Lowndes, near Easton, July 11, in the 60th year of her age.

MIDSHIPMEN H. G. JENKINSON, F. J. Taylor and A. W. J. Stewart, of the British man-of-war *Canada*, were drowned, July 10, at Halifax, while taking a sail in the harbor.

GENERAL RICHARD ROWETT, a distinguished volunteer officer during the war, and wounded at Shiloh, Corinth, and Altoona, died suddenly at Chicago July 13.

MRS. WHEELER, mother of the late Lieut.-Comdr. W. K. Wheeler, U. S. N., and of Mrs. Seely, wife of Capt. H. B. Seely, U. S. N., died at Delhi, N. Y., July 3.

BENJAMIN HOLLADAY, of Overland stage fame and so well-known to many of our older Army officers, died, July 8, at Portland, Ore., aged 68.

MR. J. T. SQUIERS, father of Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th U. S. Cavalry, died July 2, at Faribault Minn.

MRS. PICKETT'S THANKS.

MRS. G. E. PICKETT, widow of Gen. George E. Pickett, has written a letter to the Pickett Division Association, Richmond, in which, returning thanks, she says: "To the gallant ex-soldiers and citizens of Pennsylvania are we indebted for courtesies that can never be forgotten. Words cannot convey our gratitude and time cannot efface the hallowed memories of the events of July 2, 3, and 4, 1863. Regal entertainment has its expression in lavish expenditure of money—empty display of pomp and splendor—but our entertainment was a lavish expenditure of soul, a display of chivalry and heartfelt rivalry, wherein the men of Pennsylvania vied with our own cherished sons in doing honor to us, not for any merit of our own, but in memory of the brave chivalric soldier, and loving and devoted husband and father, your own loved and loving commander who has gone to his reward. As a result of the reunion the bitternesses of the past are buried and the brave and loyal hearts of both North and South are firmly cemented under the old Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our fathers, in defence of which at home and on foreign land the sons of the South have fought as valiantly as under our loved and cherished stars and bars, now laid away sacred only to memory."

THE MANUFACTURE OF HEAVY GUNS.

PREPARATIONS are now under way for the purpose of manufacturing heavy steel guns at Watervliet arsenal. There are to be ten eight-inch and three twenty-inch guns made, and a specimen of the material to be used has already been received. Northwest of the barracks the large building known as shed K is being converted into a machine shop for boring, rifling and turning the heavy guns. For the lathes and machinery, the building, as stated out, will be about 550 feet long and 415 feet wide. The main building fronts the river and will be prepared for finishing field, siege and seacoast guns. The plans for the alterations have all been made and approved by the authorities at Washington. One of the largest lathes in the world, weighing 175 tons, will be used in the works, and has been shipped over the Fitchburg railroad from the South Boston Iron Works. A crane, having a capacity of fifty tons, will also be used in handling the guns. In the event of the next Congress appropriating sufficient money for a gun factory at Watervliet, the entire equipment of the guns will then be manufactured there. The alterations are to be completed by November 1.

(From the New York Star.)

PLUTOCRACY IN THE ARMY.

In the article on "West Point, the Army and Militia," published in the current number of "Lippincott's Magazine," to which we recently referred, there is one proposition that deserves special commendation. It is chiefly contained in the following paragraph:

Congress votes about \$160,000 a year to pay salaries to the cadets. There is no reason for this. The cadets come from a richer class of families than the students at Princeton and Yale and Amherst. The cadet is guaranteed a situation as soon as he graduates, with a salary sufficient for a young man at the start, and certain to increase, supplemented with the comforts of the retired list. In a period of peace, the Army officer is in one of the most healthful occupations to be found anywhere. He is exposed to some discomforts, but not to a high death rate, and there is some social consideration to make his place desirable. The visitors of 1886 are right in thinking, as Gen. Grant did, that more young men ought to have a military education; that the interests of the country would be promoted thereby. The \$160,000 a year now paid to cadets would support another military school, say at Rock Island, Ill., and the Government could pick its lieutenants from a larger body of cadets.

It is not true that the cadets come from "a richer class than the students at Princeton and Yale and Amherst." In fact, they do not come from any "class" at all, unless it be from a graduating class at the common schools, from which so many have been selected of late by competitive examination, without, as we freely admit, the best results in some cases. But to propose that cadets should not be paid because they are supposed to be able to spend money of their own would be indeed to create a "class" of the sort likely to be most pernicious and most dangerous to the liberties of the country.

The small pay allowed by the Government to the pupils at the Military Academy is one of the best investments the country can make. It puts the rich and the poor on an equality, and obliterates all distinction except that based on ability and intelligence. Some of the most brilliant soldiers the country has produced have been what the writer in *Lippincott's* would call "poor cadets." Without the allowance made to them by the Government, they would have been unable to go through the course at the academy, and the country would have lost their priceless services. We want no aristocracy or plutocracy in this country anywhere. Already the large number of rich men in the United States Senate who have obtained their seats chiefly on account of their wealth, one of the dangerous features in our political situation. But of all places in which a plutocracy would be intolerable, there is none in which it would be so pernicious as in the Army and Navy. With West Point and Annapolis open only to the sons of the rich our military forces would become a grave peril to our institutions.

When closely examined, the proposal of Mr. Powers is so extremely objectionable as to make careful refutation of it unnecessary. And yet he puts his plea in a taking way that makes it worth while to expose its vicious character once for all, in order that no one may be carried away with the idea of effecting economy by educating a greater number of officers at less expense.

ON THE EFFECTS OF EXPLOSIVES.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Professor Tait made some interesting and suggestive remarks on the effects of explosives—a subject having some connection with lightning flashes. The singular fact had been stated in the newspapers that an explosion of dynamite in the Underground Railway in London produced the excessively curious effect, that several persons within a certain range had the drum of one ear ruptured, while no effect was produced on the drum of the other ear. And when examination was made of the matter from the physical point of view it was found that the difference depended on this: that as long as the projectile matter—whether it was the air itself around the explosive, or the materials of the explosive which were driving it from the centre of explosion—were going at a velocity greater than sound, the effect of their motion was precisely the same sort of thing as is observable in the case of a falling star. It compressed and immensely heated the air immediately in front. So long as it exceeded the velocity of sound, there could be no vibrations propagated beyond the limit to which the explosion had extended, and the gases only came, as it were, into contact with a dead stone wall of stationary air outside. The result was that the air was compressed and became self-luminous by the instantaneous compression. So it was with lightning. Up to the point at which the velocity became that of sound there would be an exceedingly intense impulsive pressure, and there was great danger of very considerable damage. The question of how much force was required to rupture the drum of the ear was a question for physiologists. Being asked by Dr. Wallace how it was that, for explosive purposes, gunpowder required to be inserted into the material to be exploded, while dynamite was placed on the top, Professor Tait replied that dynamite exploded with great rapidity, and the consequence was that the gases expanded with exceeding rapidity, whereas gunpowder was burnt comparatively slowly, and produced the effects of increased pressure with graduated speed. If the velocity was much greater than that of sound there was percussion, otherwise there was nothing but the propagation of vibration. It was the difference between a wave and a breaker.

As regards the military application of explosives, recent English trials of the Russian explosive roborite tend to show that gun-cotton is the best adapted for torpedo charges, submarine mining, and hasty demolitions of all kinds. Its superiority in local force to dynamite, when employed without any confinement, is once more strikingly demonstrated, to say nothing of the far greater safety of wet cotton and its applicability for use under water, with no other confinement than that of a net to keep the slabs together. But although quite outside the scope of these experiments, the great power and perfect safety of roborite seem amply to fit it for use as a bursting charge for shells, into which its granular form would allow it to be conveniently loaded. Much stronger than any picric powder, and doubtless better able to withstand the concussion of the discharge of the gun, an extended series of trials would be necessary to determine the best mode of so employing it.—*Engineering*.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Gov. R. A. ALGER presided July 7, at a meeting of the local Executive Committee to prepare for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Detroit city Sept. 14 and 15. Gov. Alger said that he had consulted with Gen. Sherman, and that the latter agreed with him in thinking it a good plan to do away with the banquet and have light refreshments and the speeches on the steamer *Greyhound* during an excursion on the river and Lake St. Clair. Also that the old troops do as little parading as possible, leaving that part of the celebration to the Militia.

Gen. Poe said he doubted the ability of the committee to properly feed such an excursion. As for Gen. Sherman, he is the worst authority in the United States on such a subject, for he doesn't care what he eats, what he drinks, or what he smokes. Gen. Poe favored a general parade, the veterans to ride in carriages and all citizens to be asked to furnish carriages.

The question of doing away with the banquet was discussed by Col. H. M. Duffield, Gen. H. B. Clitz, Gen. Poe and others, and Col. Duffield finally suggested that the matter be referred to a committee of three members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. There was decided opposition to this and it was withdrawn. Gen. Poe moved that the whole afternoon of the 14th be given up to parade and carriage rides, and that the entire afternoon of the 15th be devoted to the steamboat excursion and speeches, and the evening to the reception to Mrs. Logan at Gen. Alger's residence.

THE NEW HOSPITAL CORPS.

The Secretary of War and Adjutant-General of the Army have had several conferences this week over the papers in connection with the new Hospital Corps and it is understood have given them final stamp of approval preliminary to the promulgation of the general order containing the new regulations. General Drum hopes to have the order issued within a week. Following the general order containing the regulations, the Surgeon-General will issue circulars to the officers of his department prescribing the method of examinations for the Hospital Stewards and acting Hospital Stewards. No examination of the privates, other than physical, of the corps will be required. About twenty-five privates from other branches of the Service have applied for transfer to the new corps. The regulations, it is understood, require that these appointments shall be made by transfer. Promotions to the grade of acting Hospital Stewards are to be made from the privates who have served at least a year in the corps and after a practical examination in the art of cooking and of taking care of the sick. Vacancies in the grade of Hospital Steward will be filled by promotion from the acting Hospital Stewards, and the candidate will be required to pass a similar examination to that now in vogue, a thorough knowledge of pharmacy being the essential features. Simple questions in arithmetic and orthography will also be propounded, as well as some questions in hygiene and in the proper use of food for the sick. The Hospital Steward now in the service will only be required to undergo an examination when they enter upon a new enlistment. Those who have served twenty years as Hospital Stewards will be exempt from all examinations. The second-class Hospital Stewards, as previously stated, will be assigned as acting Hospital Stewards under the new organization, and will also be required to pass an examination when the time comes for re-enlistment. There will be about a dozen or so new appointments in the two grades under the regulations adopted.

BVT. BRIG.-GEN. ANDREW J. ALEXANDER.

The following extracts are from a life of General A. J. Alexander, by James H. Wilson, late Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A., which will shortly be published:

Amongst the many younger officers of the national army who were rapidly coming to the front at the close of the great rebellion, none gave greater promise or bore a higher character than Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Andrew J. Alexander. Although he had not received a military education he was an officer of first rate abilities and many accomplishments. At the close of the bloody struggle he had made himself not only a model staff officer, but an admirable cavalry commander. Those who had the good fortune to know him during the war will readily recall and bear witness to his superb figure, his stately carriage, his bright, flashing blue eyes, his flowing beard as tawny as a lion's mane, his splendid shoulders, and his almost unequalled horsemanship. He was a pure Sun in coloring, with hair and beard that glistened like gold in the sunshine, and a complexion that bid defiance to sun and wind. Standing over six feet in height, he was as trim and commanding a figure as it was ever my good fortune to behold. But those were merely the outward indicia of perfect physical manhood. The true spirit of the unselfish patriot, the unspotted character and honor of the perfect gentleman, the knightly qualities of the soldier, without a shadow of a selfish reproach, radiated and controlled his person and his conduct, and commanded the unquestioning confidence and respect of all who came within the circle of their influence. It is impossible by words to convey a proper understanding to the reader of how all those beautiful qualities and characteristics showed themselves one by one during the multifarious and ever-changing occupations and incidents of the soldier's life in these stirring times, where suffering and exposure, hardship and want might naturally have been expected to arouse the selfish instincts; and when, as a matter of fact, if there was anything mean or disagreeable, ignoble or unmanly in an officer it was sure to come out.

And yet in Alexander's four years of unbroken service during the rebellion, and in the twenty-two of life on the frontier, and at his beautiful home on the shores of Lake Orasco, I venture to say that no human creature ever discovered a mean trait in his character or charged him with an ignoble act or thought. All alike, high and low, officers and privates, friends and foes, men and women, soldiers and civilians, and even the negroes and Indians, recognized in him not only the physical qualities of perfect manhood, but the moral and intellectual graces in the just equilibrium of which are the chiefest ornament and glory of our common nature.

He was truly a model soldier and a most chivalric gentleman, who carried with him into the "Silent Land" his purity of soul and character, unspotted by the world and its temptations. Throughout his whole career he was equal to all emergencies, combining in remarkable equilibrium perfect courage and promptitude in all his undertakings, with the most thorough good sense and soundness of judgment. He was one of those level-headed, sensible men, with the fighting attribute so deeply imbedded in his nature that it never occurred to him to dodge a fight, to hesitate about it, or to say "Go," but always and everywhere "Follow me;" and those of us who watched his career know that it took a stout-hearted and strong-limbed man indeed to get deeper into a battle than he. With the spirit of a true Kentuckian, as he was, he was always well and generally

superbly mounted, and thus, with his fine physique, his excellent trappings, and his strong horse he was a perfect cavalier—not light and flashy, but steady-going, robust and invincible. The possession of these high qualities was not an accident; they came to him by inheritance from distinguished ancestors, as well as by study and training.

THE CASE OF CADET EVANS.

UNDER the heading of "A Rebuke to West Point Tyranny," the N. Y. *Evening Post* publishes the following:

WASHINGTON, July 11.

West Point has met with a pretty severe rebuke from the Administration in the revocation by the President of the unexecuted part of the sentence against Cadet Evans of Illinois. He was tried by Court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced, because he had stated to a young lieutenant, who was one of his instructors, that he had treated him unfairly. His classmates told the members of the Board of Visitors that Evans had simply told the truth, whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the propriety of giving expression to his views. But military discipline, as interpreted at West Point, could not brook this, and the sentence of the Court-martial condemned the cadet to remain at the Academy during the entire term of the encampment, and to be put down two numbers on the list. The confinement might be endured, but to be placed down two numbers was a great degradation which would follow the cadet through life, and which might seriously interfere with just promotion at an important period in his career. The officers of West Point were remonstrated with by high officials. They were told that in the opinion of the outside world the sentence was regarded as arbitrary and severe, and would tend to bring the Academy into disfavor in quarters where it much needs friends. The reply simply was that the offence was "heinous"—that was the term used—and that the sentence must stand.

But it happened that young Evans had a great many influential friends, and one of them chanced to be a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point this year. That member investigated the case, and was convinced that the cadet was the victim either of a persecution or of a martinet system that ought to be rebuked. The visitor was a military man of larger experience than the Lieutenant who felt affronted, and has seen more of the enemy's fire. He interested the other members of the Board in the case, and one of the visitors came to Washington and presented the matter to the War Department authorities and to the President. The result was that Evans was relieved of the unexecuted part of his sentence, and was assigned immediately upon graduation to a regiment to which important duties have recently been intrusted. The intervention of the President in a case which does not involve dismissal from West Point is quite unusual, and can only be interpreted to mean that, under this Administration, if impertinence or insubordination in a cadet at West Point is to be punished, the officers in command there are also to be instructed that tyranny is not essential to good discipline, and that the best way to make good soldiers of the cadets is to treat them as men and not as slaves.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

JULY 12, 1887.

"CHANGE cars for Bismarck!" The assignment of companies has been announced, and everyone in the 12th now knows just what portion of the land of the festive blizzard has been staked out for him. Headquarters—A, G. H., and I go to A and D. B. C. and D to Fort S. S. I draw the capital prize, Fort A. Lincoln, while K goes to Fort Bennett.

The air is full of sighing—and hammering on packing boxes. All the pride and glorious circumstance of dress coats and helmets has been stowed away, and the summer contingent which flocks here on parade days has to content itself with the "dress" article.

Unless existing arrangements are changed, the 12th will concentrate at Buffalo about the 25th and take steamer for Duluth; and this will be the first instance where the regiment was known to take water. However, five years on this station, with its numerous yachting and boating expeditions, has created "sea legs" for all hands, and the idea of exchanging railroading in midsummer for a six-days passage on the lakes is a most welcome one.

Col. Roger Jones, inspector general, was here yesterday, condemning worthless property.

Pay Director C. W. Abbot, U. S. N., is sojourning with his son, 2d Lieut. C. W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Infantry.

The officers' weekly hops still continue, and the band goes on playing just as sweetly, despite the fact that it will soon be "singing its fragrance on the desert air"—or words to that effect.

As a proper recognition of the status of non-commissioned officers in the Army, the action of the commanding officer at Madison Barracks in providing a weekly hop, with music gratis by the regimental band stationed there, at which only non-commissioned officers and their lady friends are permitted to attend, is a long step forward. At the same time a project was on foot to establish a club room for non-commissioned officers, where billiards, cigars and beer were to be procurable, but this had to be abandoned by reason of the departure of the 12th for Dakota.

While the exigencies of the Service do not admit just now of separate messes for non-commissioned officers and privates, commanding officers have it in their power by such a project as those described, to make the former feel that they count as those described, and the private by being debarré from participation will learn to look upon promotion as not quite the empty honor he may now esteem it.

POCA TIEMPO.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for two months, to commence early in August, is granted Capt. John L. Tiernon, 3d Art., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 144, Div. A., July 15.)

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Monroe, Va., July 18. Detail: Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art., Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art.; James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., and Wm. A. Kobbé, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art.; Henry B. Osgood, 3d Art.; and Henry W. Hubbell and Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art.; Wm. F. Hancock, 5th Art., and Willoughby Walke, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 144, Div. A., July 15.)

ON GETTYSBURG'S FIELD.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on the battlefield of Gettysburg began July 9. The veterans, led by the Department Commander and his aides, marched to the camp, which is on Cemetery Hill opposite the National Cemetery. The 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, held a reunion in the Court House, over which Lieut.-Col. A. M. Smith presided, to make preparations for erecting a monument on this battlefield.

Mrs. LANGDON, wife of Colonel L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., a commandant of Fort Barrancas and Pikes, who left Pensacola some time ago on account of her serious ill health, is now at Asheville, N. C., and is rapidly improving. Her eldest son, Russell, who joined her at Atlanta, from school at Washington, and her younger son, are with her.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 50, H. Q. A., July 7, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Until further orders, or until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purpose, the Quartermaster's Department will not furnish transportation in kind to officers of the Army when travelling under orders, without troops, over railroads or water routes, except over bonded or land-grant railroads.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 6, H. Q. A., July 9, 1887.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of June, 1887, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FROM THE POST FUND.

Neither newspapers nor periodicals can properly be purchased from the post fund, but either or both can be subscribed for out of the allotment made to each company by the Quartermaster's Department.—(Decision Sec. War, letter June 9, 1887.)

DAILY DRESS PARADES AND ROLL-CALLS.

Unless for some urgent reason, paragraph 513 of the Regulations should be always strictly complied with. The discretion accorded to post commanders by paragraph 344 of the Regulations, in dispensing with dress parades, only authorizes their omission where the weather is too inclement or the conditions of service such that the parade is impracticable. It gives no authority for their systematic omission on particular days of the week.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 9, 1887.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

Men detailed as hospital attendants who may qualify as marksmen or sharpshooters shall be included or omitted in the computation of the figures of merit, as may be determined by the application to each case of the first part of paragraph 505, Buitt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing."—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 24, 1887.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., July 13, 1887.

The following is published for the information of those concerned:

The amount of U. S. bonds now held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure public deposits in the Sioux National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, is \$100,000—a decrease of \$100,000 since the last advice.

By order of the Secretary of War:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, July 8, 1887.

The annual Department rifle competition, including preliminary practice, for 1887, will take place at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, beginning August 10, under the direction of 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Infantry, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 1, 1887.

The annual Department Rifle Competition will take place at Fort Wingate, N. M., under the direction of 1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf., Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department, who will report for that purpose by August 8 to the Commanding Officer of Fort Wingate.

The C. O. of Fort Wingate is charged with the arrangement of all necessary details for the competition, and on its completion will send, under a suitable officer, the Department team and alternates to report not later than August 27, to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

G. O. 6, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, July 5, 1887.

Announces the results of the classification in marksmanship and figure of merit of posts at which target practice was held during May.

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, July 1, 1887.

The annual department rifle competition will be held at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., beginning August 11 and ending August 30 next.

The preliminary practice and the competition will be under the supervision of Major Charles A. Wikoff, 14th Infantry, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 7, 1887.

The period from July 1 to July 25 inclusive, is added to the target practice season of Troop H, 10th Cavalry, on account of field service during the month of June.

CIR. 3, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 2, 1887.

The following extract of telegram from the Major General Commanding the Division is published to the command:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 26, 1887.

To Gen. Nelson A. Miles, San Carlos, A. T.:

I heartily congratulate you, Lieut. Johnson, and all other officers and soldiers engaged, on the speedy and happy results of their prompt and energetic work.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Comdg. Div. Pacific.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:

M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Geo. Crook, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Forts Du Chesne, and Douglas, Utah, and Fort Bridger, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month is granted to Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A. (S. O. 75, July 1, D. Texas).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

The Insp. Gen. Dept. Dakota will proceed, on inspection service, to Forts Pembina, Totten and Buford, D. T., Camp Poniar River, and Forts Keogh and Custer, M. T. (S. O. 64, July 7, D. Dakota.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Forts Du Chesne and Douglas, Utah, and Fort

Bridger, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James H. Lord, A. Q. M., Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 140, July 11, Div. Atlantic).

Pay Department.

The troops at Vancouver Barracks and at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., will be mustered for pay July 31, and on the last day of every month thereafter (G. O. 14, June 30, D. Columbia).

The troops at Fort Lowell, A. T., will be mustered for pay July 31, and monthly thereafter (S. O. 67, June 30, D. Ariz.).

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on being relieved from duty at St. Louis, is granted Major George W. Candy, Paymr. (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.).

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, and pay the troops stationed there. (S. O. 81, July 11, Div. Mo.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, asst. surg., will, in changing station from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to Fort Custer, Montana Ty., accompany the 12th Infantry from the Dept. of the East to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Washington Matthews, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board convened in Washington, D. C., by War Dept. order April 4, vice Capt. John O. Skinner, asst. surg., hereby relieved (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.).

Asst. Surg. Julian M. Cabell, Fort Omaha, Neb., will report in person to Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf., at the Dept. Rifle Camp near Bellevue, Neb., Aug. 1, as medical officer of the camp (S. O. 66, July 8, D. Platte).

A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort is relieved from duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., and will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty with the troops in camp at Osage Agency, I. T. (S. O. 69, July 8, Dept. Mo.).

Leave of absence for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker (S. O. July 13, H. Q. A.).

So much of S. O. 156, as relates to Capt. Louis M. Maus and Harry O. Perley, asst. surgeons, is revoked, and they will accompany the 11th Infantry in changing station from the Dept. of Dakota to the Dept. of the East until they shall arrive at Buffalo, New York. Capt. Maus will report for duty to the C. O., Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., relieving Capt. Joseph B. Girard, asst. surgeon, and Capt. Perley will report for duty to the C. O., Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. June 11, H. Q. A.).

Asst. Surgeon Paul Clendenin has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Major John H. Janeway, surgeon, is relieved from duty as attending surgeon at headquarters, Division Atlantic (S. O. 141, July 12, Div. Atlantic).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed from Jacksonville, Florida, to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida, on public business (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.).

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. John Biddle, C. E., Chief Engr. Officer Dept. Dakota (S. O. 64, July 7, D. Dakota).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer, C. E., by S. O. 62, is amended so as to commence July 19 instead of July 21 (S. O. 63, July 11, C. E.).

Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., will proceed to the fortifications in Pensacola, Harbor, Fla., on public business (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. S. Starring, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte (G. O. 6, July 8, D. Platte).

Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ord. Dept., is announced as Chief Ord. Officer Dept. Missouri (S. O. 9, July 9, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept., will inspect ord. and ord. stores at Vancouver Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, A. O. O., is accountable (S. O. 95, June 28, D. Columbia).

Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty as Chief Ord. Officer Dept. of Mo., and from command of the Fort Leavenworth Ordnance Depot (S. O. 70, July 9, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, on public business (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

The extension of leave on account of sickness, granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, is further extended to Nov. 30, on account of sickness (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Sig. Officer, will proceed to Wood's Holl, Mass., and Block Island, R. I., and examine the working of the Nantucket and Block Island military telegraph cables (S. O. July 8, H. Q. A.).

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Leroy Sebree, Sig. Corps, is extended two months on surgeon's certificate (S. O. July 6, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., A. B. E. G., and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; D. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M. Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

Troop C (now temporarily at Fort Assiniboine), will march from Fort Maginnis, M. T., and Troop L from Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 64, July 7, D. Dak.).

So much of S. O. 155, July 7, as relates to 2d Lieut. W. S. Scott, is revoked (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.).

The leave for one month granted Major George B. Sanford is extended one month (S. O. 82, July 12, Div. M.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Switzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ty.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Buford, Cal.; D, Boise, Ida.; H, Ft. Spokane, Wyo.; J, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Eli F. Higgins, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 94, June 27, D. Columbia).

Col. Nelson B. Switzer will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 93, June 28, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe will proceed on public business to Tacoma, W. T. (S. O. 97, July 1, D. Columbia).

Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, having been found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, will be relieved from duty at Boise Barracks, and will repair to his home, Huntingdon, Pa. (S. O., July 8, H. Q. A.).

Trumpeter Michael Harry has qualified as sharpshooter.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Asst. Chief Engr. Officer, Dept. of Missouri, is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to join his troop at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 68, July 5, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay and Sergt. W. J. Merrill, Troop B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Leave for four months, from July 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. August McLeod, Troop L (S. O. 70, July 5, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri, is granted Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton (S. O., July 13, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood is appointed A. A. Q. M. in the field (F. O. 2, June 28, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. E. F. Wilcox is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 67, July 1, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. William Baird is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, and will report to Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav., commanding Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. July 8, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. William Baird is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at Jefferson Barracks (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

Troop B left Durango, N. M., July 7, for Fort Myer, Va.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, F, G, I, K, L, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keokuk, Mont.

Troops F and L will march from Fort Buford and Troop I from Fort Totten, D. T., to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 64, July 7, D. Dak.).

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Andrew White, Troop A (S. O. 79, July 8, Div. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey is assigned to command of Troop I, and will proceed to Fort Ringgold and report for duty (S. O. 75, July 1, D. Tex.).

Leave for four months, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted Capt. James M. Ropes (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

1st Sergt. C. H. Gardner and Privts. J. M. O'Connor and F. B. Stolz, Troop A; 1st Sergt. A. Knaak, Trump. P. H. Neilsen, and Pvt. C. O. Blomgren, E. Nathan, and W. Sautler, Troop B; Sergt. J. Gerster and Pvt. H. Rynning, Troop D; Sergt. J. H. Lane, Corp. E. Bohm, and Pvt. J. Murphy, Troop F, and Pvt. P. Burke, Troop G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. John H. Gardner is relieved from recruiting duty at Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 61, July 5, D. Platte).

The leave for ten days granted 1st Lieut. M. D. Parker is extended three days (S. O. 65, July 7, D. Platte).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Major Anson Mills and 1st Lieuts. L. P. Hunt and R. D. Read, Jr., are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 67, June 30, D. Ariz.).

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. David Robinson, Troop L (S. O. 68, July 1, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D, E, F, G, and M, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J and N, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

1st Sergt. J. Boan has qualified as sharpshooter.

Sergt. I. Baker, Corp. W. Wiese, and 1st Sergt. H. Kenrick, Bat. D, have qualified as sharpshooters.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F*, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George P. Scriven, San Antonio (S. O. 75, July 1, D. Tex.).

Leave for one month, to commence on or about July 20, is granted Capt. George F. Barstow, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 142, July 13, Div. A.).

Major Edward B. Williston, now in Washington, will proceed to Troy, N. Y., and there take station (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.).

The number qualifying as sharpshooters in May was 67, and included Capt. F. W. Hess, J. M. Lancaster, and J. F. Mount, Lieuts. J. B. Eaton, J. D. C. Haskins, J. D. Barrette, Chas. Humphreys, and R. D. Potts.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs. E. F. I. and H. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Major Marcus P. Miller, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and visit the camp of rifle practice at that point with a view to note the manner in which the firing is conducted (S. O. 139, July 9, Div. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended three days (S. O. 141, July 12, Div. A.)

Sergt. John T. Barratt and Corpl. Frederick Blatt, Bat. H, will proceed from Creedmoor to Fort Hamilton, and report as witnesses before a General Court-martial (S. O. 141, July 12, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. E. F. I. and H. Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

Leave for six months, to take effect about Sept. 15, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus (S. O. 11, July 11, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb. Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 8, is granted Capt. Aaron S. Daggett (S. O. 82, July 12, Div. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 8, is granted Capt. Luther S. Ames, Fort Omaha (S. O. 82, July 12, Div. M.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to conduct to Fort Snelling, Minn., recruits now under orders for assignment to 1st Cav. (S. O. 110, July 8, Rec. Ser.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs. C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Capt. Butler D. Price will proceed on public business to Tacoma, W. T. (S. O. 97, July 1, D. Columbia.) Capt. W. H. Powell, 1st Sergt. F. S. Ivanhoe, Sergt. J. Gordon, Corpl. L. Gilbert and E. E. Ellery, and Pvt. R. M. Cannon, Co. G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs. H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. B. W. Atkinson (S. O. 67, July 1, Dept. M.)

Capt. Frederick W. Thibault is detailed for the Recruiting Service from Oct. 1, 1887, to Oct. 1, 1889, and will report to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, by Oct. 1 (Orders 30, July 7, 6th Inf.) So much of S. O. 155, July 7, as relates to 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, is revoked (S. O. 155, July 9, H. Q. A.)

Cos. F and K, Capt. J. F. Munson commanding, left Fort Douglas, July 3, for the annual practice march, and will camp at Mountain Dell in Parley's Canyon, 15 miles distant, for ten days, being then relieved by other companies of the regiment. Private John O'Brien, Co. E, has been promoted corporal.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs. B, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

1st Lieut. George S. Young is detailed on Recruiting Service at Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. L. D. Greene, Fort Laramie, and C. H. Cochran, Camp Pilot Butte, will report, July 25, to Capt. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf., at the Department Rifle Camp, near Bellevue, for duty, the former as A. A. Q. M. and A. O. O. and the latter as statistical and financial officer (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. G. W. Melver, Fort Laramie, Wyo., will report in person at the Dept. Rifle Camp, Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb., July 20, for duty as Acting Commissioner of Subsistence of the Dept. Rifle Camp (S. O. 66, July 8, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, Fort Niobrara, is assigned to duty in charge of the Department Rifle Camp on the Bellevue Rifle Range, for the competitors, etc., at the coming Annual Department Rifle Competition, and will report, July 25, to Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. Platte (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. E. N. Jones, Jr., Fort Niobrara, will report, July 25, to Capt. C. A. Earnest, at the Department Rifle Camp, near Bellevue, for duty (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service, for the Dept. of Platte, at Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 66, July 8, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs. F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Samuel Munson (S. O. 67, June 30, D. Ariz.)

With a view to his appointment as R. Q. M., 1st Lieut. George Palmer will proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., for duty (S. O. 68, July 1, D. Ariz.)

Co. A (Bowman's) will proceed to Fort Mojave, A. T., where it will take station, relieving Co. C (Munson's), which will proceed to Fort Apache, A. T., for station (S. O. 68, July 1, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs. B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. V. E. Stottler (S. O. 68, July 5, Dept. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Under orders to the Department of Dakota.

For the information of the officers of the regiment, and in order to enable them to properly mark their own and their company property, they are notified that the following will be the disposition of

the troops to their new posts in the Department of Dakota: At Fort Yates.—The Colonel, Headquarters, Band, and Cos. E, G, H, and I. At Fort Sully.—The Major, and Cos. A, B, C, and D. At Fort Bennett.—Co. K. At Fort Abraham Lincoln.—Co. F. It is not probable that this disposition will be changed, but if it should become necessary to make a change, ample notice will be given. During the move the men will wear the field uniform, woven cartridge belt, haversack, canteen and blanket-bag. The Commanding General Department of Dakota, desires that rations be taken sufficient to last the men until they reach their posts. Company Commanders will take measures accordingly. (Circular July 11, 1887, Hdqs. 12th Inf., Madison Bks., N. Y.)

The 12th Infantry, under Col. Townsend, will concentrate at Buffalo, July 26, and go by water to Duluth, thence to their new stations in the Dept. of Dakota.

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqs. D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for eighteen days is granted 2d Lieut. E. P. Lawton (S. O. 67, June 30, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Elsworth, Ore.

1st Lieut. James A. Buchanan, Vancouver Barracks, will report to Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, 23d Inf., for duty in his office in connection with the publication of the official records of the Rebellion (S. O. 97, H. Q. A.)

The promotion of 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Gustin, Co. K, to 1st Lieutenant, vice Quentin, promoted, which carries him to Co. H, is announced (S. O. 95, June 28, D. Columbia.)

Col. Thomas M. Anderson will inspect subsistence property and stores at Vancouver Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 95, June 28, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman will proceed on public business to Tacoma, W. T., upon completion of which he will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T., and report for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 97, July 1, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for three months to Principal Musician Thos. F. Darcy (S. O. 97, July 1, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. W. Irving and Corpl. L. D. Seal, Co. B; Sergt. R. Green, Corpl. T. Shea, and Pys. W. Humphris and H. Millbauer, Co. C; Sergt. J. B. Denney, Corpl. W. A. Kleever and W. Schmidt, and Pvt. R. H. Robertson, Co. D; 2d Lieut. F. E. Eastman and Sergt. E. Matches, Co. E; Mus. D. E. Lunsford and Artificer R. P. Byggs, Co. F; 1st Sergt. W. A. Hubbard, Corpl. J. J. McGee, and Pvt. G. W. Wilson, Co. G; Sergt. C. Robertson, Corpl. P. Kretzer, and Pvt. R. C. Hull, Co. H, and Corpl. F. Nanjoko, Co. I, have qualified as sharpshooters.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs. E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Chambers McKibbin, en route to his post (S. O. 80, July 9, Div. M.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, Cheyenne, is temporarily assigned to duty as Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. Platte, and C. O. Cheyenne Ord. Depot (G. O. 6, July 8, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs. A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

1st Lieut. W. T. Wood, having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, will proceed from Fort Riley to Fort Hays, Kas., for duty (S. O. 63, July 5, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs. A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham is assigned to duty with the Seminole Negro-Indian Scouts, vice 1st Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, relieved from duty with them, upon his own request (S. O. 76, July 6, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs. A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs. A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, Fort Sidney, Neb., is extended seven days (S. O. 63, July 7, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service, for the Dept. of Platte, at Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 66, July 8, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Fort Sidney, Neb., will send Acting Hospital Steward Josiah M. Stanley (private Co. G, 21st Inf.), to report to the C. O. Dept. Rifle Camp, near Bellevue, Neb., Aug. 1, for duty in connection with the approaching Annual Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 66, July 8, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swayne.

Hdqs. A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 20, is granted Capt. Francis Clarke (S. O. 69, July 8, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Mott Hooton is further extended five days (S. O. 71, July 13, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Wingate and Union, N. M., on public business. When at Fort Union he will conduct to Fort Leavenworth eleven military convicts (S. O. 60, July 2, D. Ariz.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, Adjt., Fort Wayne (S. O. 142, July 13, Div. A.)

Private Arthur Stone, Co. I, 23d Inf., was recently tried at Fort Wayne for certain offences and dishonorably discharged, and ordered to Fort Columbus for two years' confinement at hard labor. On July 11, while yet at Fort Wayne, he attempted to escape, when in front of the guardhouse. Sergt.

Clark was in charge, and seizing a loaded musket ordered Stone to halt. Three times the order was repeated, but no heed was given. Clark then fired one ball over Stone's head, but still the order to halt was not obeyed. Finally, he shot, as he states, intending to bring Stone down with a bullet in the leg, but the range was a long one, excitement ran high, and his aim proved more deadly than accurate. The ball passed through Stone's body, and he died soon after. He left word that his mother was Mrs. Sophia Connors, of Leavenworth, Kas. Sergt. Clark has the reputation of being a model non-commissioned officer, and is spoken of in terms of the highest praise by Col. Black and other officers. Sergt. Clark has requested a Court of Inquiry, which Col. Black has ordered.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

1st Lieut. George Andrews, Adjt., with a guard of two reliable non-commissioned officers, will take charge of military convict James H. G. Wilcox (late 2d Lieut., 7th Cav.), and deliver him to the warden of the Minnesota State Penitentiary (S. O. 63, July 5, D. Dak.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Redmond Tully is extended two months (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. James J. Van Horn is detailed to inspect the Minnesota National Guard during the period of its encampment at Fort Snelling, from July 20 to 29, 1887 (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 9, 1887.

APPOINTMENT.

Additional 2d Lieutenant John A. Harman, 7th Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, July 5, 1887, vice Wilcox, dismissed.

CASUALTY.

2d Lieutenant James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cavalry, dismissed July 5, 1887.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At San Carlos, A. T., June 25. Detail: Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.; Capt. R. G. Smither, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. De Lany, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. P. Johnson and J. B. Hughes, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. G. Elliott, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. L. D. Tyson, 9th Inf., J.-A. (Field O. 1, June 25, D. Ariz.) At Fort Snelling, Minn., July 11. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James J. Van Horn, Capt. Charles Bentzon, Gaines Lawson, and Edwin J. Stivers, 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hoopes and Harvey D. Reed, 2d Lieut. George P. Ahern, Alfred S. Frost, and William F. Martin, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 63, July 6, D. Dak.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., July 12. Detail: Capt. George M. Randall, Joseph T. Haskell, Charles Wheaton, and Richard I. Eckerson, 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge and Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Allaire, and D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 133, July 8, Div. A.)

At Fort Crawford, Colo., July 13. Detail: Major G. K. Brady, 18th Inf.; Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.; Capt. J. C. Worthington, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, 2d Lieut. W. E. Stottler and H. F. Bateman, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William Paulding, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 69, July 8, Dept. M.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 14. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck, 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts, Frank Thorp, Elbridge R. Hills, and Samuel E. Allen, and 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 145, July 13, Div. A.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., July 15. Detail: Major Edward R. Warner, 1st Art.; Capt. George F. Barstow and Edward C. Knower, 1st Lieut. Charles Seilinger and Charles G. Woodward, and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 142, July 13, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Capt. Samuel R. Whitall and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 10th Inf., will meet at San Antonio, July 8, to examine and report upon the construction of a sidewalk at the post (S. O. 76, July 6, D. Tex.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieuts. H. H. C. Dunwoody and Robert Craig, Act. Signal Officers, and 2d Lieut. Fielder M. Beall, Signal Corps, will assemble, July 11, to examine 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., as to his capacity, with a view to appointment as Acting Signal Officer. The subjects of the examination will be: 1st. Military signalling. 2d. Telegraphy. 3d. The duties of an acting signal officer in the field (S. O. 38, July 7, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Major John S. Billings, Surg., and Capt. Washington Matthews and Fred. C. Ainsworth, Asst. Surgs., will meet in Washington, D. C., for the examination of a candidate for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army (S. O. 9, July 9, H. Q. A.)

The Board of Officers on the building and repair of levees on the Mississippi River, consisting of Capt. William T. Russell, Smith S. Leach, and Dan C. Kingman, will convene, at as early a day as practicable, for the purpose of preparing a detailed plan for the application of the allotments for levees made by the Mississippi River Commission (S. O. 64, July 12, C. E.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.**

J. S. Schmelzer and Son, of Leavenworth, have offered as a prize during the seventh annual competition at skirmish firing, Department of the Missouri, Aug. 10, a Winchester repeating sporting rifle, model 1886, calibre 45-70, costing \$75. The rifle was gotten up by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company under the special direction of the firm offering it.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The yellow fever epidemic at Key West seems to be abating. At last accounts Ordnance Sergeant McNamara, U. S. Army, of the Barracks, down with the fever, was improving. Assistant Surgeon J. Y. Porter, U. S. A., is rendering yeoman's service.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of July 9 from El Paso says: "Only a small fraction of the hostile Apaches have been captured by Gen. Miles. The remainder of the band, numbering about 100 warriors, are at present encamped in a valley in a rugged range 30 miles north-east of La Guena, Santa Maria, and about 40 miles southwest of Lake Guzman."

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Joske Brothers, of San Antonio, have offered a handsome prize to the enlisted man securing a place on the team, who makes the best total score in the first day's competitive skirmish firing, in the rifle competition of the Dept. of Texas this year.

Authentic information leads to the conclusion that in the transfer of stations between the 3d and 8th Cavalry the headquarters of the latter will go to Fort Concho; that of the 3d Cavalry to Fort Clark, and Col. C. H. Smith, with headquarters of the 19th Infantry, will take station at San Antonio. It is understood that Gen. Stanley is anxious to have Gen. Smith go to San Antonio, and as Col. Otis, 8th Cav., preferred Concho, Fort Davis will not be occupied as a regimental headquarters.—*Kansas City Times*.

TRANSFER OF THE 11TH AND 12TH INFANTRY.

The 12th Infantry will concentrate at Buffalo, and be transferred thence by water to Duluth. The movement from its present stations (Madison Barracks, Fort Ontario and Niagara, Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Wood) will commence July 25. At each of the posts of Madison Barracks, Fort Ontario and Plattsburg Barracks, a detachment to consist of the A. A. Q. M. and 10 enlisted men of the 12th Infantry will remain behind in charge of public property, etc., until the arrival of the incoming garrison of the 11th Infantry. The C. O., Fort Porter, N. Y., will send Co. C, 2d Infantry (Pollock's), to Fort Niagara for temporary duty, to remain there until the rifle competitions of 1887 at that fort are completed, when it will return to Fort Porter. 1st Lieut. Chas. Hay will remain at Fort Porter, where his services are required in connection with matters pertaining to the Q. M. Department. The C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will send a detachment to consist of a 2d lieutenant and 15 enlisted men, to Fort Wood, Bedford's Island, to relieve Co. A, 12th Infantry, from duty thereat. The 11th Infantry, upon arriving at Buffalo will take station as follows: Colonel, lieutenant-colonel, staff, band and Cos. A (Quincy), D (Lott), G (Matlie), H (Gibbreath), I (Sage), Madison Barracks, N. Y. The major and Cos. E (Myer), and K (Hoffman), Fort Niagara, N. Y. Co. B (Roe), Fort Wood, Bedford's Island, N. Y. H. Co. C (Sanderson), Fort Ontario, N. Y. Co. F (Read), Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., will accompany the 12th Infantry from Madison Barracks to Buffalo, thence to Duluth, and return from Duluth to Madison Barracks with the 11th Infantry assigned to that post. Capt. R. G. Ebert, Asst. Surgeon, will join the 12th Infantry at Buffalo, N. Y., and will accompany the regiment to Duluth, after which he will be governed by such orders as he may receive from the commanding General, Division of the Missouri. (S. O. 143, Div. A., July 13.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

The highest skirmish figure of merit attained by any company of the 3d Infantry last year was 54.25. This was made by Co. D, the Nevada Trophy Company. In the Department of Texas, six organizations have this year made a higher skirmish figure of merit than any made in 1886 by Co. D, 3d Infantry. These organizations are:

Co. D, 19th Infantry	60.90
Co. C, 16th Infantry	58.16
Co. E, 16th Infantry	55.71
Co. G, 3d Cavalry	55.21
Co. A, 8th Cavalry	55.00
Co. F, 16th Infantry	54.61

The highest individual figure of merit yet reported in Texas are as follows:

Co. D, 16th Infantry	130.30
Co. B, 8th Cavalry	116.16
Co. C, 16th Infantry	112.95
Co. C, 19th Infantry	111.82
Co. G, 3d Cavalry	110.20
Co. F, 8th Cavalry	110.20
Co. A, 19th Infantry	104.74
Co. A, 8th Cavalry	104.31
Co. D, 8th Cavalry	104.13
Co. B, 3d Cavalry	102.78
Co. G, 8th Cavalry	102.42
Co. L, 8th Cavalry	101.85
Co. A, 8th Cavalry	100.52
Co. E, 8th Cavalry	100.33
Co. E, 16th Infantry	100.00

PIETY AT FORT DUCHESNE.

Under the above heading the Salt Lake City *Tribune* relates the following: Father Kelly went down to the fort a guest of Col. Stanton, Paymaster. The colonel explained to Col. Randlett, commander at the fort, the desire of Father Kelly to celebrate mass and preach for such soldiers as desired to attend service. There are six companies at the fort, four white and two colored. Col. Stanton does not believe in doing things by half, whether in religious or worldly matters, so he intimated to Col. Randlett that Father Kelly was, beside being a most consistent and devoted Christian, a most consistent and thorough gentleman, and it would be a compliment to their guest if a fair congregation could be secured for him. Col. Randlett seems to be the same sort of officer that the colonel was who, in the war, was approached by the chaplain and informed that the work of grace was extending wonderfully in the 16th New Jersey Regiment, that there were 15 baptisms on the previous Sabbath. The colonel at once called in a captain and gave the order that 20 men be at once detailed for baptism, remarking that "no d-d New Jersey regiment in the world should get ahead of his in the matter of baptisms." When Col. Randlett heard what Col. Stanton was saying, he thought the matter over for a moment and then quietly wrote an order to be read to the garrison next morning to the effect that mass would be celebrated at 10 A. M. by the Rev. Father Kelly, of Salt Lake City, that such soldiers as desired to attend divine service would be relieved from duty for that purpose, but such as did not wish to attend would join the *Fatigue Detail*. It is needless to say that every soldier, white and black, had instantly a return of early piety, and attended mass and sat the whole service through. Father Kelly, who knew nothing of the special order, was profoundly impressed with the general air of piety pervading Fort Duchesne.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

The following candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next were appointed this week:

William Payne Jackson, Palmyra, Mo.
Wade Hampton, Massie, Gaines Cross Roads, Va.
Wm. Burwell McCormick (alt.), White Post, Va.
William Newman, Fayetteville, Tenn.
James P. Barry, South Boston, Mass.
John St. Claire Clive, Pikeville, Ky.
Dudley W. Gardner (alt.), Salyersville, Ky.
George McD. Weeks, Prescott, Arizona.
Robert Packer Shortt, Wilkesbarre, Penn.
Ralph Metzger, Allentown, Penn.
Edward J. H. Rogers, 75 Morton street, New York City.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCINTOSH, TEXAS.

JULY 5, 1887.

YESTERDAY morning at 5 o'clock, according to a previous arrangement of Col. Bernard, our post commander, the Laredo Band came over to the post and favored us with several pieces of music. Among the rest were our national song, the "Star Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia." Many of the people of the garrison were not aware of the arrangement, and were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by the sweet and inspiring strains of music. About the same time the usual national morning salute was fired. At midday 36 more guns were fired. Beyond this there were no special exercises or display during the day.

Col. Heyl, the Inspector General of the Department, has just been here and inspected the post. He left to-day for Fort Ringgold and Brown.

Paymaster Mullenbergh and his clerk, Mr. Hostetter, arrived on Saturday from San Antonio and paid off. Nobody is so welcome at military posts as the paymaster. He generally makes "the sad heart glad."

Dr. W. F. Custer, who has been on sick leave from Ringgold, and Lieut. J. B. Hickey, of the 8th Cavalry, both en route to that post, stayed over at McIntosh for a day or two. Lieut. S. H. Elliott, recently transferred from the 8th to the 5th Cavalry, arrived on Monday night and left the next morning. He has been granted a delay before joining at Fort Reno, I. T., to enable him to visit his father, Bishop Elliott, who is very ill in Virginia.

Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Infantry, and Mrs. Chandler leave to-morrow on a three months' leave of absence.

Major Bartholt, surgeon, U. S. A., and our post surgeon, will start in a few days on a two months' leave. He will spend the most of his time in the East. It is hinted that possibly he will not come back alone. The writer is not able to say how strong the foundation may be. Dr. H. S. T. Harris, now at Ringgold, will take the place of Dr. Bartholt until his return.

The contemplated changes in troops will take from us Troop A, 8th Cavalry. This will make quite a void in our social circle that can not be easily filled. It will also take away our popular commanding officer, Col. Bernard, and his kind and pleasant family. Besides making it socially pleasant for the garrison, the Colonel has done a great deal since he has been in command of Fort McIntosh to beautify the post. In view of its important position, excellent location and large space for necessary improvements, this post should be made a 1st-class one. We are all anxiously hoping the headquarters of the 3d Cavalry or some other regiment may be assigned here.

Dot, the three-year-old daughter of Chaplain Simpson, and who is a great favorite with everybody, had her left arm broken by being thrown from a child's wagon as she was being drawn.

And last, but not least, Mrs. Buck, wife of Lieut. Buck, and daughter of Col. Bernard, was presented with a fine daughter yesterday, the Fourth of July. I trust that the life of this little one may be as distinguished as the day on which it was born is memorable. X. Z.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CRAWFORD, COLO.

JULY 5, 1887.

QUITE a serious accident occurred here at noon yesterday as a national salute was being fired. The gun detail, which was under charge of 3d Lieut. V. E. Stottler, 10th Infantry, were using an old 3-inch Parrott gun—a relic of the war—and had only fired three or four shots when the piece was prematurely discharged. Private Frank E. Smith, Co. C, 10th Infantry, was in the act of ramming the cartridge at the time and suffered the loss of his right hand and fore arm. The arm was very badly shattered and torn, and had to be amputated at three inches below the elbow, the operation being performed by Dr. J. C. Worthington, post surgeon, assisted by Dr. Moffin Brady. It is not known exactly how the accident occurred. The piece was thumbed by a deserter in the guard house named Brooks, who formerly served in the artillery, but as the vent was very large and much worn, it may have been purely accidental, or it may have been carelessness on the part of Brooks. Smith says he had a presentiment the accident would occur, and as he left the barracks to join the firing party remarked to the sergeant: "I will never enter those quarters again. I know an accident is going to occur." He is doing as well as can be expected, and no more serious results are anticipated.

A singular thing in connection with the accident is the fact that this is the second man who has met with an accident since the arrest of the deserter Brooks and in connection with him. On the evening of his arrest a revolver in possession of one of the guard was accidentally discharged, the ball lodging in the knee of Private Bernard Lyons, Co. G, 10th Infantry, who is still in the hospital, but is fast recovering. Both Lyons and Smith are excellent men and much sympathy is felt for them.

Our base ball club has melted away after defeating all comers from adjacent towns. Cause, too much "byehler." A rifle team from this post, composed of members of Co. K, 10th Infantry, defeated a local rifle team from the Montrose militia yesterday.

Trout fishing is just now in season, and a large party are preparing for a start to-morrow, when it is hoped many of the speckled beauties may be captured.

Mrs. J. C. Worthington returned last month from a visit East, and was accompanied by her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Osborn, of Louisville, Ky. They will spend a couple of months enjoying the beautiful scenery of the Rockies.

UNCOMPANION.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AUGUSTA, GA., ARSENAL.

JULY 11, 1887.

THE earthquake damages to the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., have in general been repaired, the officers' quarters are again occupied, and no external signs of the great "shake" are apparent. All of the brick buildings were more or less racked, however, and the barracks building will have to be repaired and replastered throughout; the men going into camp meanwhile. Reverberations of the "shake" continue even now, but of long intervals and of slight intensity.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

THE *Pioneer Press* says: "Those who are to engage in the Department rifle competition are to report at Fort Snelling by August 10. It is expected that this year's competition will create uncommon interest. The interest manifested in the drills, parades and competitions of the Regular Army is largely owing to the fact that it stands as the highest representative of the military class—graduating from the officer of the Regular Army down to the young aspirant of the village school. The displays and competitions are, therefore, closely watched and naturally patterned after. The State militia not only fashion after them, but avails itself of the

splendid target ranges that are established by the Government. All of these associations, as a natural result, foster the friendliest relations."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BUFORD, D. T.

JULY 4, 1887.

THE Fourth at this post was one of the most exciting that has been seen here in a long time. The day opened with the usual ceremonies, a battalion formation and review by Col. Crafton, the 15th Infantry Band playing appropriate music. All was quiet until 1 P. M., when the sports of the day began; Lieuts. Davis, Maxwell and McGunnegle as committee and Lieuts. Cory, Welch and McGunnegle as judges of contests.

The sports began with the 100 yards dash, and was won by Merwin, as was also the hurdle race. One-mile walk won by Wolf; standing broad jump by Burns; sack race by Wilson; potato race, 30 yards, by Breelin; wheelbarrow race by Nugent; 3-legged race by Cortland F. Wilson; 400 yards race by Regan (a cheer); tug of war (between citizens and soldiers) won by soldiers. At 4 P. M. a game of ball was played between Co. G, 15th Inf., and a picked-up nine out of Cos. F, E and K, 15th Inf., known as the Pick-Ups. For a purse of \$15, the winning club to carry off the prize. The Pick-Ups won by the following score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Company G.....	5	2	0	1	0	1	0	0-9
Pick-Ups.....	1	0	5	0	4	0	2	2-30

Co. G is known as the "cracker" of the post, and thought they had a "pic-nic," but after the 5th innings they found to their sorrow that they had good metal to buck against, Nugent, a citizen, Gillespie and Moore doing some fine playing. Lieut. F. Davis, A. Q. M., umpire. After the game the boys gave the winners three cheers and a tiger. There were no fireworks to speak of. Lieut. Garlington, Co. G, 7th Cav., is the happy father of a son at Rock Island, Ia.

Co. L, 7th Cav. (Wallace's) returned from Milk River on July 3, where they had been guarding the grades on the new line of the St. P., M. and M. R. R. They made the return trip by rail, over the new road, from Poplar. All are in good spirits. Troop F is now at Milk River, M. T., in Troop L's place, Maj. Bell in command. CURLEY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

HEADQUARTERS, Band, Major Whitfield, Troops C, Capt. Jackson; D, Capt. Godfrey and Lieut. Tompkins; G, Capt. Edge-ly and Lieuts. Brewer and Mann; and M, Capt. Gibson and Lieut. Cameron, leave here July 25 to march overland via Forts Robinson, Sidney and Kearney, Neb., for Fort Riley, Kas., expecting to make it in 10 days. Many regrets are expressed at leaving so pleasant a post as this.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of July 9 says: Mrs. Capt. Catley has gone to Cleveland on a visit to relatives. Major Butler, and Captains Mills, Keller and Dempsey, 2d Inf., are at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on court-martial duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Pickering have returned from the Santee Indian Agency. Col. Alex. Chambers, 15th Inf., and wife, were at the garrison visiting friends this week. The colonel is spending his sick leave with his brother, who lives in Omaha. His health seems to improve on the Omaha climate (strange to state) and he is feeling very well. Lieut. Alexander, the colored graduate of West Point, goes to the 9th Cavalry, at Fort Niobrara. Lieut. Cabell, 14th Inf., stopped at Fort Omaha to visit his brother, Dr. Julien Cabell, for a few days last week, when returning from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., from several months' leave of absence. About two months of Lieut. Cabell's leave was spent "beyond the sea"—in Paris, and in Italy and Switzerland. Mr. Harry Butler, son of Major Butler, 3d Inf., who has been at college at Georgetown, D. C., graduated in June and is now at home—Fort Omaha. Mr. Butler led his class and carried off high honors. Capt. P. H. Ray, U. S. A., has taken the residence at 238 Saunders street. On Thursday evening the celebration of the wedding of Lieut. and Mrs. B. S. Saxon, for which timed cards had been issued early in the week, took place. The officers' club rooms were used, the 3d Infantry band being stationed in the main hall. The guests from the post were: Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton; Capt. Catley; Mrs. Capt. Keller and Miss Le Baron; Lieut. and Mrs. Egbert; Lieut. and Mrs. Powell; Lieut. Kinkie; Col. and Mrs. Fletcher; Mr. Harry and Mr. Charles Butler; Lieut. and Mrs. Brown; Lieut. Cabell; Lieut. Wilson and Wright; Lieut. and Mrs. Pickering; Mrs. Turner and Lieut. Towley, and from town there were: Mrs. Gen. Crook; Col. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Morse; the Dean and Mrs. Gardner and others.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Principal Musician Julius Adler, 6th Inf., tried for desertion and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and three years' confinement, the reviewing authority, Gen. Gibson, says: "The court unanimously recommended him to clemency," "in view of the good character shown to have been borne by the accused during the principal portion of his service, and in the belief that he will hereafter serve in an honorable manner"—it is presumed that the members of the court mean by this, if Principal Musician Adler is permitted to serve in a regiment to enter which he took a false oath after violating his previous one. To permit a man to desert from one regiment where he is discontented and then, by false swearing, to enter another which suits him better, and, when tried, to plead good service, seems to the reviewing authority to place too high a premium upon desertion. The reviewing authority regrets feeling compelled to disregard the recommendation of all the members of a general Court-martial, but it is believed that it would not only be unjust, but misplaced clemency to comply with their recommendation. The sentence will be duly executed. (G. C. M. O. 7, D. Columbia, 1887.)

The record of the garrison court-martial at Fort Grant, Ariz., in the case of Private Thomas Young, Troop F, 10th Cav., sentenced to forfeit to the United States \$5 of his pay, having been received for the supervision of the Department Commander, the proceedings of trial and the post order promulgating same, are disapproved and set aside. The record falls to show that the proceedings were submitted to the post commander for his action as required by the 104th and 109th Articles of War. (G. C. M. O., 32, D. Ariz., July 2.)

THE use of military titles by all classes of men in the South has often been the subject of satirical comment, but such titles continue to be used. Indeed, the further the war recedes into the past, the greater becomes the number of Captains, Majors, and Colonels. There are young lawyers in Georgia, for instance, who were born just as the war was closing, or even after the last gun was fired, who are as proud of being called "the Colonel" as if they had won the title by promotion on the battlefield. Nothing could be more absurd. Not only is this not true, but indiscriminate use of military titles detract from the dignity of those to whom they are applied. From Captain it is but an easy step to "Cap," from Major to "Maje," and there is not much doubt that Colonel is the unabbreviated form of "Cully." To be called "Mister" is a distinction because the title is so seldom used.—*Savannah News*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Insurance Monitor publishes a work on "Tornadoes, what they are and how to observe them; with practical suggestions for the protection of life and property," by John P. Finley, M. S. F. S. C., Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Science, Letters and Arts, London; member of the Societe Meteorologique de France, Paris. Tornadoes are, it appears, an American institution, and owing to the peculiarities of our topography there is no remedy for them and the populous region of the United States is forever doomed to be devastated by them. Hence the necessity for the instruction as to how to provide against them furnished by this book. It contains a chart showing the geographical distribution of tornadoes as observed for the past 125 years and one delineating the progressive movement of a tornado, and numerous illustrations of tornado clouds, of tornado waves and of individual tornadoes. The general impression derived from the book is that a tornado wave would be a handy thing to have in any household, no State, except it be West Virginia, being entirely free from the visitation of these wind storms. Mr. Finley has made a most thorough study of their phenomena in regard to which he is a recognized authority. Mr. Finley also publishes an "Improved Method in the Art of Signaling for Military and Scientific purposes illustrating the use of Finley's Heliotrope on New Heliotrope Telegraph, manufactured by the American Helio-Telegraph and Signal Light Company, of Washington."

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have added another volume to their valuable series, "The Story of the Nations." It is the story of Alexander's Empire; by Prof. John Pentland Mahaffy, D. D., author of "Social Life in Greece, from Homer to Meander," "Rambles and Studies in Greece," "History of Greek Classical Literature," one whose studies, as will be seen, have especially fitted him for the preparation of this work. He has been assisted by Arthur Gilman, A. M., author of "A History of the American People," as well as several volumes in this series. One purpose of this volume is to show the influence of the ideas Alexander impressed upon the people he conquered, and how considerably Rome was influenced by the ideas of conquered Greece, as well as to indicate the manner in which Hellenistic influences modified the characteristics of the dominant people. Several maps, plans and numerous illustrations accompany the volume. Sixteen volumes of this series are completed, and as many more are announced.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish Lawn Tennis, as a game of skill; with latest revised laws as played by the best clubs; by Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, B. S. C., edited by Richard D. Sears. It is a little volume intended for English players, but adapted for American use by the addition of a few notes from American experience, as the edition explains. He says "this book is written simply to help the player to an understanding of the game, to point out faults to which even expert players are sometimes addicted and to lead the reader to direct and develop what skill he may be possessed of." Mr. Sear's approval should be sufficient to give currency to any book upon Lawn Tennis.

The delightful tales of Southern Life by Thomas Nelson Page, all of which have appeared in magazines, are published now in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume is called, "In Ole Virginia," and is bound in a neat cloth cover on which the Virginia creeper's leaves and berries are appropriately twined in a design made by the Tiffany Art Company. The stories are "Mare Chan," "Unc Edwidge's Drowndin," "Meh Lady," "Ole Stratted," "No Haid Paw," and "Polly."

Professor John F. Weir, the well-known artist and critic, and head of the Yale Art School, will contribute to the August number of "Scribner's Magazine" a paper on the "Revival of Handicraft," which is a plea for the spread of skilled labor. The interest which the whole subject of manual training is exciting adds special timeliness to this article.

"Aunt Hepsey's Foundling," a pleasant, well written story by Mrs. Leith Adams, author of "Madelon Le moine," "Geoffrey Stirling," etc., is a small volume, tastefully bound in red cloth and marbled paper, price 30 cents. J. H. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

"Military Brotherhood" opens the July *Outing* and leads one naturally to the first article, entitled "On the March," a neat and vivid picture of a soldier's experiences. The paper is well illustrated by half a dozen clever pen and ink sketches by Remington.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia, have published Mrs. Wistar's translation of "The Old Mam'zelle's Secret" in their series of select novels, at the price of 25 cents.

Frank E. Housh and Co. publish in a neat pamphlet the record of the Life and Public Services of General John Wolcott Phelps, which is given in a sketch read before the U. S.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Applicant.—You stand No. 37 on Commissary Sergeant list.

E. J. H. R.—Vireux School, Sing Sing, N. Y., would suit your purpose.

Vet.—Much of the credit for the organization of the G. A. R. is due to Dr. D. F. Stevenson.

Vox.—Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A., will not be 64 until July 4, 1888. He was retired July 1, 1885, at his own request after forty years' service.

Gatling Gun.—The order is simply meant to enforce a neat soldierly appearance. If you wear whiskers there is no obligation to remove them, nor is it customary.

Constant Reader.—Write to Adjutant Military Academy, West Point, for pamphlet giving information as to conditions of admission, etc. The President will not have an appointment to the Military Academy until 1889.

G. S. W. asks: Is it proper or tactical to dress a company at support or right shoulder? Ans.—It is neither proper nor tactical, nor physically possible, because the men cannot properly align themselves on account of inability to see the buttons of the second man on the right or left, as the case may be.

Artillerist.—The Headquarters (regimental staff, band, etc.) of the 2d and 5th Artillery are still at St. Francis Barracks and Fort Hamilton, respectively, although Lieut. Col. Livingston temporarily commands the former regiment from Fort Barrancas, and Lieut. Col. Closson, the latter from Fort Wadsworth.

V. H. Rex.—Yes. The enlistment of a soldier in a second regiment or company, without discharge from the first, does not constitute a crime distinct from and additional to that of desertion from the first regiment or company. The meaning of the 50th Article of War is understood to be that a soldier who quits a regiment or company where he owes service shall be reputed a deserter, notwithstanding his enlistment in another regiment or company. The intention of the article is not to make the second enlistment an offense but to deprive it of the character it would otherwise have, or seem to have, of an atonement or mitigation of the crime of desertion from the regiment or company in which service is due.

THOMAS SMITH, a sailor from the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, who had been left at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital when that vessel sailed, fell over the banisters of the stairs in the west wing of the hospital and was killed, on Sunday last at 10 A. M. It is not known whether it was an accident or a case of suicide.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I., July 12.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Halifax, N. S., July 4.

OSSIFEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Sailed from Charlestown, Mass., July 12, and arrived at Halifax July 13.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Portland, Me., July 7. Expected to reach Halifax July 17, Quebec July 28, Bar Harbor Aug. 14, and Newport Aug. 24.

YANTIO, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Portland, Me., July 7.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Cape Town June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro May 19.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro May 19. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and sailed on the U. S. and Brazil mail steamer *France*, June 18, en route.

European Station—L. Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSAOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn June 27.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Arrived at Lisbon June 18, having touched at Gibraltar and Tangiers.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at Honolulu June 14.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama June 28.

TROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama June 1. Ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Punta Arenas, Central America, July 7, en route to Acapulco. Will proceed to Honolulu.

MONONGARELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, June 1. Expected at Payta, Peru, early in June.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, July 7.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Panama, U. S. of C., June 28, en route to Honolulu.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama June 11. Intended to leave for Chemulpo as soon as boilers are repaired.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, June 11.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 11.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama June 11.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. At Yokohama June 11.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama June 11.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Sailed from New London, July 11, for a cruise.

DEPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York, July 7.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns, Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher, At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At Cadiz, Spain, June 27, expecting to sail for Gibraltar about July 6, and from thence to Madeira. Expected at New London, Conn., about Aug. 25.

Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, under date of Cadiz, Spain, June 26, writes: We arrived here to-day, ten days from Fayal, to which place we were eighteen days from New London; both long passages, or longer than I expected. But we have had a great deal of light weather, head winds and calms. I shall sail for Gibraltar in five or six days. There our stay will only be for two or three days, when we start for Madeira.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, some time in July. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station. Dropped down to Hampton Roads from Norfolk July 14.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Scatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and *Nipsie*—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic or Asiatic Squadron.

Chicago—At New York, where she will be completed. Will be in condition for a trial trip the latter part of July. Arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from the Erie dock, July 7.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

Hartford—Will undergo extensive repairs at Mare Island, Cal., and will hardly be ready for commission this year.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, president of the Naval Steel Inspection Board, who has just returned from Pittsburg, reports the progress made by the manufacturers in the preparation of steel for the new cruisers to be very satisfactory. He brought back with him several excellent samples of the steel being turned out.

In a target practice July 11 among the marines stationed at the Naval Academy the following excellent scores were made out of a possible 25, distance 100 yards: Corp. Balleff, 24; Capt. Young, 23; Private Murphy and Private Scanlon, each 20; Corporal Meyers and Corporal Morgan, each 18. None of the scores were below 17.

CHIEF ENGR. GEORGE W. MELVILLE, who was at Washington early this week, promised that the plans for the machinery of the two 19-knot cruisers will be completed by August 1. He says that the Cramps are pushing the construction of Cruiser No. 3 and Gunboat No. 1, and the steel men are keeping them fairly well supplied with material.

COMM. W. S. SCHLEY spent nearly all of this week in Boston getting the equipment yard in operation. The chain and anchor shops are finished, and the manufacture of equipments will be started without further delay. He is highly pleased with the quick work done by his subordinates in getting the buildings ready for equipment purposes.

THE *Adams* is now at Honolulu and the *Vandalia* is en route to that place. The *Juniata* is now on her way to Acapulco, and from there will proceed to Honolulu; but she had received orders to sail for that place some time before trouble broke out there. No other vessels of the Pacific Squadron, and none of the Asiatic Squadron, will be ordered to Honolulu for the present.

THE Chief of Ordnance will soon have the Washington Navy-yard in full operation as an ordnance foundry. He has lately pushed the work on the buildings. The changes and repairs he was required to make are within a few weeks of completion. Awards of contracts for material to be used in connection with the remodeling of the buildings were made to Washington firms as follows: Cement, J. M. Wheatley; stone, E. E. Barnes; lumber, Church and Stevenson and W. W. McCullough, and nails, etc., R. Boyd.

THE Second Comptroller is awaiting information from the Navy Department before allowing sea pay for service on the *New Hampshire* and *Minnesota* after 1885. He desires copies of the order designating them receiving ships. It is the opinion in the Second Comptroller's office that no sea pay should be given at present for duty on receiving ships. The question whether officers on receiving ships are entitled to sea pay is now before the Court of Claims, and will be decided after the recess. Until then it is probable that all claims for sea pay for duty on these two vessels after their designation was changed will be held up.

The preparation of the material for the Navy Register is progressing very slowly. The work is still in the hands of the compilers and will probably not be sent to the Public Printer for several weeks yet.

The Pneumatic Gun Carriage Co. has submitted to Secretary Whitney, the drawings and description of their improved central pivot gun carriage for naval use, and mounting an eight-inch gun. The general construction as to weight and space is practically the same as in the gun carriages now in use in this country and abroad, but to which has been applied a complete working system of pneumatic control for checking recoil and for training, elevating and loading. It is the result of experiments made under the supervision of a Board appointed by the Secretary. The plans have been submitted to the Ordnance Bureau for examination and approval.

Work on the *Enterprise* and *Nipsic*, New York Yard, in the Engineering Department, is being pushed with all the vigor possible, and Chief Engr. Moore, of the Navy-yard, is confident of his ability to complete these two vessels for speedy commission before the 1st prox. Commodore Gherardi is quite anxious that these ships shall fit for sea as soon as possible, inasmuch as the pressure for employment brought to bear upon him is simply terrific, and the only remedy is to set work in operation and finish it up at once, and so close the door in the face of expectation. The force at this yard has not been materially increased since the beginning of the new fiscal year.

The \$25,000 appropriated for the purchase of the *Stiletto* became available on July 1. Congress also gave the Navy \$100,000 for a torpedo boat, and the Ordnance Bureau is putting its best foot forward to secure the best results for the money. The speed, in any event, is to be not less than 20 knots an hour, and some premium will probably be offered for an increase over this limit to 22 or 23 knots per hour. When the Secretary is ready the fact will be duly advertised, and persons wishing to compete will be sent the detailed specifications in print. Work is favorably progressing on the dynamite cruiser now being constructed by the Messrs. Cramp at the shipyard in Philadelphia. They have received material necessary to finish the work, and no further delay is anticipated. The N. Y. Herald says: "The model of the armored battle ship designed in the Navy Department has been placed in the office of Secretary Whitney. It will carry two 12, two 10 and two 6-inch guns, besides a large secondary battery. It is not only regarded by officers of the Navy generally as vastly superior to the design offered by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, but it is said to be the most effective battle ship of its size that is now known. The heavy guns are arranged in pairs, the 12-inch fore and the 10-inch aft, protected by turrets with deflecting tops. Admiral Porter, who inspected the designs to-day, said that it was not at all necessary to go abroad for plans."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 8.—Sailmaker George C. Boerum, to the *Wabash*.

JULY 11.—Naval Cadet J. P. McGuinness, to the *Coast Survey*.

JULY 14.—Naval Cadet B. C. Decker to the *Trenton*.

Civil Engineer Henry S. Craven to the Boston Navy-yard.

Acting Boatswain John G. Glynn to temporary duty at the Boston Navy-yard, and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Detached.

JULY 11.—Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett, from the Chicago Manual Training School and ordered to the *Trenton*.

Assistant Engineer A. T. Woods, from the *Trenton* and resignation accepted from this date.

JULY 14.—P. A. Surg. A. C. Russell, from the Naval Laboratory, New York, and granted one month's leave.

Civil Engineer Frank O. Maxson, from the Boston Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Henry Rigby from duty at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, to duty at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Changes on the European Station.

P. A. Surgeon J. M. Edgar transferred from the *Quinnebaug* to the *Pensacola* June 3.

Commissioned.

Commissions of six-year naval cadets will be issued to Cadet Wm. McKay when it is determined whether he is physically fit for the Service or not. He stands No. 2 in the class.

Discharged.

The following cadets have been discharged: Benj. M. Lombard, C. M. Corpening, C. C. Poe, A. H. Dutton, A. Burnstine, J. T. Bootes, T. B. Slade and W. W. Joyues.

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 8.—2d Lieutenant C. Marast Perkins granted leave of absence for one month from July 15.

Lieutenant Coston granted a month's leave.

Lieutenant F. L. Denny ordered to the Boston.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending July 15, 1887:

John Thompson, seaman, died June 25 at Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Duncan Sharp, beneficiary, July 5, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Frederick Soharff, bugler U. S. S. *Alliance*, April 29, at sea.

Lawrence Leary, private, Marine, July 9, at Naval Hospital, Washington.

John Edwards, ordinary seaman, July 2, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Patrick Murphy, landsman, U. S. S. *Monongahela*, April 29, at the German Hospital, Valparaiso.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL R. CHANDLER, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports under date of Yokohama, June 20, 1887, the following disposition of vessels of this squadron at this date:

The Brooklyn, Omaha, Monocacy and Palosare at Yokohama, and will participate with the English men of war in celebration of the Queen of England Jubilee on June 21. The Marion is at Chemulpo, Corea. The repairs of the Brooklyn and Essex will be completed July 1. The general health of the squadron is good. Affairs in the East are quiet.

STANDING OF THE 6-YEAR NAVAL CADETS.

THE merit roll of the six-year class of naval cadets, giving the order in which the young men completed the examination is as follows: 1. John G. Tawrescy, Del.; 2. Wm. McKay, Penn.; 3. A. C. Dieffenbach, Penn.; 4. T. C. Fenton, Penn.; 5. Volney O. Chase, La.; 6. George R. Slocum, Ills.; 7. W. G. Miller, Va.; 8. W. W. Joyues, Tenn.; 9. George W. Kline, N. J.; 10. John P. McGuinness, Idaho Territory; 11. Joseph Strause, Va.; 12. Charles S. Stanworth, Va.; 13. Robert L. Russell, Ga.; 14. Harrison A. Bishpan, Penn.; 15. B. M. Lombard, Iowa; 16. Armistead Rust, Va.; 17. George R. Evans, Mass.; 18. Eberd. W. Eberle, Ark.; 19. James E. Shindale, Penn.; 20. David S. Noel, Penn.; 21. Charles M. McCormick, Va.; 22. Glennie Tarbox, S. C.; 23. W. W. Gilmer, Va.; 24. Robert E. Coontz, Mo.; 25. Benjamin Wright, Tenn.; 26. Thomas B. Slade, Ga.; 27. Charles C. Poe, Penn.; 28. Albert Burnstine, Mich.; 29. Charles M. Corpening, N. C.; 30. James T. Bootes, Del.; 31. Arthur H. Dutton, Ind.

The last named, on account of an injury to his eye, and by advice of the medical official, did not attempt a written examination. He was examined orally, waived his class number, and was placed next below Cadet Bootes by the order of the Academic Board.

Naval Cadet Alex. Thompson, of New York, was absent from the examination. With this one exception all the class received diplomas certifying to the completion of the six-year course, and are now on waiting orders.

The standing of the four "star members" of the class for the six years was as follows, the final aggregate being 1,000: Tawrescy, 900.51; McKay, 899.75; Dieffenbach, 875.40; Fenton, 868.64.

REVENUE MARINE.

Captain Joseph Irish, Revenue Marine Service, died June 29, at Providence, R. I. 1st Lieut. L. M. Keene has been promoted to fill the vacancy. The other promotions, incident to the death of Capt. Irish, will not be made for some time.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.
The *Fish Hawk*, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. At Skinner's Shipyard, Baltimore, Md.
The *Algon*, Wm. Hamlin, com. dg. At Havre De Grace.
The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins, comdg. On her way to Wood's Holl. Sails for St. John's, Newfoundland.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

NAVAL CADETS AFLOAT.

UNITED STATES SHIP CONSTITUTION, }
NEW LONDON, CONN., July 10.

At West Point the young soldiers spend the summer in camp and learn from experience the requirements of a soldier; our young sailors spend their summer in Chesapeake Bay and on the Atlantic, and they not only learn what a sailor's life must be, but they actually perform the work of blue jackets, and in fact compose half of the working crew of the old *Constitution*.

Upon going aboard ship there is for the first day great turmoil, slinging and lashing hammocks, stowing lockers, looking up stations, etc., but when that is over everything settles quietly down and an observer would suppose they had been reared aboard ship from the familiar manner in which they go about everything. All this takes place just off Annapolis where the waters are smooth and the old ship lies noiselessly at her anchorage, but soon the boatswain's mates pipe their whistles and the call "all hands make sail" is heard. Then the work begins. Aloft to the very trucks of the masts the cadets go like squirrels, and although they exercise due care it would seem to a landsman that they were all trying which could most endanger his life. In the time that it takes to write it the sails are unfurled, the sheets hauled home, and the yards hoisted, and the *Constitution* glides through the water truly like "a thing of life." As they go down the bay they are in the height of enjoyment. Usually a fair wind, which is, of course, always pleasant, but little work during the day, and all night "in" is what makes them enjoy it. Even the "plebes" seem happy, but no doubt they are overshadowed by the ghastly tales of sea sickness that, although bad enough in reality, is increased ten-fold by the "upper" classmen who have "been there."

As they near the capes (Henry and Charles) and feel the motion of the vessel as she rides the increasing waves many of them begin to feel the sickness coming on. By the time the old ship is out of sight of land everything is prepared—I mean everything is ready for the cadets to get sick. The surgeon sternly refuses to put any of them on the sick list, for the quickest way to wear it off is not to give under. Many are the wishes that they had never seen the Navy, or were at home, or anywhere but at sea. But unless the sea is unusually rough seasickness rarely lasts longer than a day and when it is over a fellow feels like a victor. The sailors say he "has his sea legs on," and the ship can pitch and toss like a fury and he only laughs to think of his seasickness before.

At sea the regular routine begins, and the watches have four hours on and four off, or, as it is better expressed, "watch and watch." A fellow feels anything but happy when he is turned out for a mid-watch on a rainy deck from 12 p. m. to 4 a. m. But they only have a mid-watch every other night, and the other night four hours on deck before the mid-watch and four on just after it, so that there is not much choice to be made. At 9.30 a. m. all hands have inspection and quarters and an hour's drill at great guns. After that an hour's sail drill and in the afternoon another hour's drill with sails and spars. In addition to that there is the necessary working of the ship, which is quite as good or better than instructions received at drill, for there the cadets see practical applications of what has been told or shown them. Then, once a week they have a drill at fire quarters and abandoning ship. The first part of the drill is just what would be gone through with if a fire should break out on board ship, and then, as in case it could not be put out, the call is, "All hands abandon ship!" Of course it is only a drill, but away out at sea, with not even a vessel in sight, it makes a fellow feel for a moment almost as if it were reality.

In addition the youngsters are instructed in making knots and splices, and when they have learned

to tie all the useful knots used aboard ship they begin to feel like old seamen. To give an idea, not of the knots and splices themselves, but of their number, a few of them may be named. There are the bowline, running bowline, bowline on a bight, sheet bend, single and double; single carrick bend, double carrick bend, square knot, reef knot, clove hitch, timber hitch, rolling hitch, fisherman's bend, midshipman's hitch, clinch, half hitch, hammock hitch, round turn and half hitch, Blackwall's hitch, cat's paw, sheep shank, manrope knot, wall, crown, and double wall and crown knots, stopper knots, diamond knot, spritsail sheet bend, shroud knot, short splice, long splice, cut splice, horseshoe splice, and as many others, though these are the ones most ordinarily used.

The whole cruise is enjoyed more or less, but the happiest times are in port; there all go ashore, and the first thing is a fresh water bath, and then the best dinner that can be found in town. Heretofore most of the cruises have been at sea, but this year they loiter along the coast and put into port every Friday night and stay until Monday. All hands look forward to the 15th of this month, when they will join the North Atlantic Squadron and form part of a real naval brigade. After that the cruise begins to draw to a close, and at its end everybody goes on a month's leave of absence.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENT.

THE monument now being erected at Newburg, N. Y., to commemorate the ending of the Revolutionary War will be finished October 1. As Congress failed to appropriate money for the dedication there will not be any ceremonies on its completion. Col. Wilson, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, who has charge of the construction, says that the edifice will be a credit to the country and a source of satisfaction, because the work has been thoroughly done. On the tablet is to be inscribed the following, prepared by the Secretary of State:

This Monument
was erected under the authority of the
Congress of the United States,
and of the
State of New York,
in commemoration of the disbandment,
under proclamation of the
Continental Congress of October 18, 1783,
of the armies, by whose patriotic and military virtue:
our national independence and sovereignty were
established.

DR. BRECKENRIDGE AND BRER JASPER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DANVILLE, Kentucky, was the home of the late most gifted and eccentric Rev. Dr. Robert C. Breckenridge. While stationed there after the war I became intimate with him. I was a Captain and Brevet Brig.-General in the U. S. Army, and the discrepancy between my line and honorary rank seemed to afford him a constant cause of merriment. In his facetious moments he usually addressed me as Captain-General. Mounting the staircase to my rooms one Sunday morning he opened the door with "Well, Captain-General, going to church to-day?" Knowing the disinclination of the Doctor to sitting through a service I replied, "Yes, Doctor, if you will take me and let me sit in your pew." Taking his broad brimmed hat from his head of thick and bushy iron gray hair, and bowing low with an air of mock reverence, he replied in his peculiar croaking tone:

"Sit in my pew you may, but go with me you won't. I never go where they worship God by machinery. I refer to the organ, sir."

One day in my office talking with him about the prevalent habit in that region of using firearms in the settlement of all questions, great and small, Dr. Breckenridge smiled and with the remark that they do not even spare the Lord's anointed, lowered his head and parting the hair over a certain spot on top showed me the mark of a pistol bullet which had made a heavy flesh wound. "When did you get that, Doctor?"

"When I was a divinity student, sir."

"What was it all about, a young lady?"

"Reckon so, sir," was the response, and the old gentleman lapsed into a reverie, doubtless conjuring up other visions of his "lost youth."

One day, after a theological convention at Lexington, he visited me and remarked he had attended the convention and that one callow fledgling of a young clergyman had sought his partial reformation by attempting to prove to him that slavery was a divine institution. "I let that young man continue," said Dr. Breckenridge, "until the sweat rolled off his manly brow, for the day was warm. When he had completely exhausted himself I replied to that young man, 'You assert that slavery is a divine institution, granted; but so is Hell, and I want nothing of either.'"

A peculiar epigrammatic wit was common to the whole family.

His nephew, Col. John Bartow Breckenridge, son of Dr. William B. President of the Danville Theological Seminary, was intimate with a certain officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. He was taken to task by his friends for having anything to do with a Yankee. He admitted the impropriety, but pleaded in palliation that they had much in common. "What can you have in common with him," they asked. "Intense contempt for the town and its inhabitants," answered the Colonel.

In Richmond, Va., the other day a gentleman called up to see Brer Jasper, him who preached "Dat de sun do move." He found the old preacher in front of his house and asked him if he really believed "De sun do move." This roused the sable divine, and stretching himself to his full height he pointed to his house. "Do you see dat house, sah?" "I do," replied the visitor. "Berry well. De mawin de sun was shinin in de back yard. Do you doubt it, sah?" "Not in the least." "And now it shines on de front of de house. Can you disceen dat, sah?" "Oh, yes." "Berry well, sah; hab de house moved?" and Brer Jasper, having demolished the white scuffer, with majestic mien and countenance as unmoved as the house itself, entered therein. Returning to Dr. Breckenridge, I asked him one day if he believed in total depravity. "Reckon so, sir, for I've brought up a large family of children, both sexes."

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RECRUITING details for the two years commencing
October 1 next, are now in order, and we ob-
serve that the following officers have already re-
ceived orders to report for this duty: 2d Cavalry—
Captain E. L. Huggins; 6th Cavalry—1st Lieuten-
ant W. H. Carter; 8th Cavalry—Captain E. A.
Godwin; 10th Cavalry—Captain W. B. Kennedy;
6th Infantry—Captain F. W. Thibaut; 16th Infan-
try—1st Lieutenant T. C. Woodbury; 22d Infantry
—Lieutenant B. C. Lockwood.

THE *Scientific American* is disposed to be critical
upon our new cruisers, of which it says: "Here
we have four slow and unarmored ships, or, in
other words, ships that can neither fight nor run
away. Take the *Chicago*, the largest, and designed
to be the fastest of the four. On her way from
Chester, last week, she did not make quite 13 knots,
though her engines had been working at the dock
for several weeks. Of course, she will do better
when these engines are worn smooth by attrition,
but it is not likely she will do very much more
than this, and even supposing she eventually logs
"15 knots at sea," as is laid down in the contract,
how could she hope to catch any of that great fleet
of fast ocean steamers that dot the seas? Like her
sister ships, she is unarmored, for a skin of steel is
no armor at all, and hence how could she defend
herself with her eight inch guns against the ar-
mored modern ship with its powerful battery? So
far as harbor defence is concerned, she would be of
no value, because, if she cannot defend herself from
assault on the high seas, she could not do so en-
closed in a harbor. It seems evident that the de-
signers of these craft, in attempting to get the good
qualities of both the big fighting ship and the light
cruiser, have signally failed because they have got
neither."

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ARMYNAVY.

CHINA AND HER PROSPECTS.

In the spring of 1885 James Harrison Wilson,
late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 35th U. S. Infantry,
and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, went on a
mission to the countries beyond the Pacific to ascer-
tain for himself and others whether there was any
opening there for American railroad enterprise. He
visited Japan, Formosa and China, in which last
country he made one journey of over 1,500 miles,
which is the equivalent of ten times that distance
in countries possessing such modern means of
convenience as General Wilson proposes to intro-
duce to the attention of the Chinese. This trip
led through the provinces of Chihli, Hunan, and
Shantung, with visits to numerous important towns
and cities, and included a careful survey of the
famous Grand Canal and the Yellow River. A
second trip led General Wilson up the Yang-tse-
kiang. These journeys were made by invitation of the
Chinese authorities, and they involved an unusually
thorough inspection of the country, such as Gen.
Wilson's engineering and military experience espe-
cially fitted him for. The results of his observa-
tions are given in a valuable work on China just
issued from the press of D. Appleton and Co., and
entitled "China: Travels and Investigations in the
'Middle Kingdom.' A Study of Civilization and
Possibilities, with a Glance at Japan." Like all
travellers who have penetrated into the interior of
China and come personally into contact with its
people, General Wilson formed a high opinion of
their capacity, their thrift, their general intelli-
gence, and their possibilities of development, so
soon as the influence of the modern spirit shall
penetrate the outer crust of self-complacent con-
templation of their antique greatness, which shuts
out the people of this vast empire from all partici-
pation in the new era of scientific progress and in-
dustrial development. Nor does our author con-
sider the task of setting in motion this vast mass of
intelligence so difficult or distant as it might at first
seem to be. It requires only that the knowledge of
the real position of China which has been revealed
to some of her most influential statesmen should
influence the mind of the Emperor, whose will is
supreme.

The young man who has lately ascended the
throne is said to be under liberal influences, which
may at any day prove sufficient to overcome the in-
vincible prejudices of the class of censors who are
all powerful in China. At present, China is bound
hand and foot by a system of civil service examina-
tion and selection for office which makes the liter-
ary class all controlling. It is a system which makes
more account of familiarity with Chinese classics
than of character, knowledge of practical matters,
or what is known in this country as "horse sense."
It has failed even in the purpose for which it
seems to have been originally intended, and while

it has given China a civil service which is worse than that of the poorest European nation, it has bound her hand and foot in the bonds of that worship of precedent which necessarily results from making a book the national fetish and elevating what is written above what is learned by observation and experience. Contact with the outer world, which circumstances have forced upon them, have made converts to modern ideas of such men as the powerful Viceroy, Li Hung-Chang, whose position in China is analogous to that of Bismarck in Germany, and Tso Tsung-Taeng, who, in a remarkable memorial urging the building of railroads, describes himself as "a poor scholar of books." As a matter of fact, Tso Tsung-Taeng was a great scholar as well as a great soldier. The conversion of such a man from fierce contempt for the "Western barbarians" to an appreciation of the superiority of their methods is justly regarded by General Wilson as a most significant circumstance.

But what can even such men as these soldiers do in a country where the literary character of a memorial to the throne is considered of such supreme importance that the slightest departure in it from the Chinese standards subjects its author, however high his rank, to the humiliation of being turned over to the "Board of Punishments" for a judgment suited to the heinousness of his offence! Still, if the voice of such men can be made to reach the ears of "His Sacred Majesty," as General Wilson thinks it may, not even the powerful influence of the literary class will be sufficient to stay the movement which, when it comes, will bring a third of the human race, and they among the most intelligent and capable, into the line of modern progress. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of such a prospective change when it does come. It is not strange that far-sighted men are anxious to exert every means to bring it about. It may require the influence of that great civilizer—war—to accomplish the result, and the steady progress of Russia from the north and the advance of England into Burmah, not to speak of the more spasmodic efforts of France in Tonquin, give China abundant occasion to fear aggression. The nation to which she would naturally look for advice and assistance in her efforts for peaceful development is the United States, and here she is repelled by an ignorant and brutal prejudice which furnishes her with the spectacle of Chinese artisans driven from their homes by a murderous mob and without redress; of Chinese miners floating down our streams, their dead faces turned up to heaven in mute protest against the results of Christian civilization. And, to still further lessen the influence in China which legitimately belongs to us, our diplomatic relations with her are controlled by Granger ideas of cheese paring economy which wholly misrepresent us.

Our Minister at Peking, as General Wilson shows, should in rank, state and consideration be a fitting representative of the power, wealth and intelligence of the Great Republic. "The Chinese, like all Oriental people are more or less impressed by the external evidences of strength and greatness; purely as a matter of business, our Government could not do better than to buy the land offered it by the Chinese Government, erect suitable buildings thereon, furnish them handsomely, advance the pay of the ministers, secretaries and attaches to the highest rates and allowances that anybody has ever suggested in their behalf, surround them with servants, and even give them a platoon of cavalry splendidly equipped and mounted to act as escort upon all visits and occasions of ceremony. This would not be in accordance with our ideas of Republican simplicity, but the Chinese authorities do not care for or understand simplicity in official matters."

We wish that every member of Congress might be furnished with a copy of General Wilson's book, and compelled to read it. At all events we hope that all the members of our military services will do so. They will find it a most interesting narrative, and one full of excellent suggestions for the cultivation of intimate relations with that great people who are our nearest neighbors on the West, and who have in them the possibilities of the greatest influence upon our own material development. It is one of the best works of the kind we have ever met with, for the reason that it gives us exactly the sort of information we are seeking, instead of occupying our

time with trivial details of personal experience, which is the fault of so many tales of travel.

General Wilson tells us that among the things which most impressed him during his trip were "the homogeneity of the people and the sameness of their customs, dwellings and occupation; their healthfulness and immunity from disease and suffering; their avid curiosity; and their contented and placid disposition." He gives an interesting account of their progress toward military development, in which direction he tells us the Chinese statesmen are making their first essays toward progress. With them "the days of bows and arrows, bamboo-spears, matchlocks and gingals, war junks and wooden ships has passed away. Lee-Remington rifles, iron-clads and Krupp guns have been adopted. Arsenals and machinery, dockyards and heavy fortifications abound (which is more than can be said for this country), Naval and Military Academies have been established; schools for the study of Western languages and sciences have been opened at several of the treaty ports, and what is of still greater importance is the fact that the Imperial Government itself has founded and opened the Yung-wen College at the Capital, for the instruction of the official class in Western sciences. The memorial which brought the project to the Emperor's attention and constitutes its charter, was drawn up by Prince Kung, and was concurred in by four ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs." It sets forth that the object is "to teach mathematics and astronomy as indispensable to the understanding of machinery and the manufacture of firearms;" that only the scholars of high grade should be admitted and that "men from the West shall be invited to give instruction."

MAJOR LOUIS H. CARPENTER, 5th Cavalry, the commander of the new cavalry post at Fort Myer, arrived in Washington early this week, and immediately began to prepare for the arrival of his troops. Capt. Lawton, with Troop B, 4th Cav., has not yet left Arizona. His orders are not to leave until his services can be spared. Capt. Anderson, with Troop B, 6th Cav., arrived at Fort Myer this week. Assistant Surgeon Henry P. Birmingham has been assigned to duty as medical officer of the new post. Work has been commenced on the buildings at the fort. Barracks, a mess room and two stables will be erected. The officers' quarters require some repairs, as do the other buildings at the post. The repairs necessary will be made at once.

THERE is much discontent among the assistant surgeons of the Navy, who are, with reason, envious of the privileges accorded to medical men of corresponding position in the Army. There the newly commissioned medical officer has at once the actual rank of a 1st lieutenant and receives the pay of a 1st lieutenant of cavalry. In five years he is promoted to a captaincy without examination. From the date of his first commission he has his quarters and other advantages which greatly reduce the cost of living. In the Navy the newly appointed medical officer has the relative rank of ensign. He spends nearly all his time at sea, and on board ship has a hammock in the steerage; his ignorance concerning the details of ship life subjects him to the ridicule of the young officers in the steerage; he has no place to study, and for other reasons his life on shipboard is unbearable. At the end of three years he is entitled to promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon; but to secure advancement he is obliged to pass a most rigid practical examination. His three years' service have been of little advantage to him, and he approaches his second examination hardly as well prepared as when he appeared before the Board at Philadelphia to be examined for appointment. This condition of affairs does not tend to improve the personnel of the corps. Those who unwittingly enter it leave as soon as an opportunity offers itself, while those on the outside, who would be acquisitions to the corps, refuse to accept a commission when they learn what it involves. The fact that the corps has had from ten to twenty vacancies existing since the war ended speaks strongly in favor of some change. There are now fourteen vacancies, and it seems impossible to fill them with desirable men. The number of resignations, deaths, and retirements of

medical officers greatly exceeds the number of appointments. Surgeon-General Gunnell will recommend to the Secretary in his next annual report that Congress be asked to place the Navy assistant surgeons upon the same footing as those in the Army, so far as it is possible to do so in view of the difference in the Services. Another strange inconsistency in the treatment of many medical officers is shown in the Navy Register. A promotion from passed assistant surgeon to surgeon is, after all, but a shadow of an advancement, as both have the relative rank of a lieutenant. The Surgeon General will also recommend that the surgeon in the Navy be given a relative rank equal to that of a surgeon in the Army, without increase of pay.

WE have often wondered why so few of our leading Life Insurance Companies have made no effort to cultivate Army and Navy business. There is no class in a better position than officers of our Military Services to insure; none who have stronger inducements to insure—certainly those who have families dependent upon them—and no class furnish a better average risk, a fact which does not seem to have been sufficiently understood and appreciated. The neglect of military risks by some of our leading Life Companies is chiefly to be explained by their system of doing business. This divides the country up into districts, under the control of General Agents, with their subordinate Agencies. These Agents are not expected to interfere with the business belonging to those representing other localities, and as officers are a floating class they cannot be assigned to the parish, so to speak, of any given Agent, and hence they are left outside the ministrations of this class of energetic and useful public servitors.

Some of our Life Companies have accordingly established special offices for military business. To these is added this week that powerful company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In control of the new branch of the business of this great corporation has been placed an officer who needs no introduction from us—Brigadier-General Orlando B. Willcox, now on the retired list of the Army. With him is associated a young gentleman, Mr. Henry A. Lyman, who expects to come more directly into contact with officers wishing to make provision for their families. This movement on the part of the Mutual Life will have a powerful influence in stimulating the adoption by the Army and Navy—as well as by the Revenue Marine Service, which has been included in the plan—of that form of investment known as Life Insurance. There is no better investment for the small sums within the control of the average officer than a Life Policy in a company which gives absolute assurance of safety, as the Mutual unquestionably does. Its vast assets, now estimated at over one hundred and fourteen millions of dollars, its handsome surplus over all liabilities of nearly six million, its army of the insured, 139,625, and its annual income of more than twenty-one millions, show the magnitude of its business, and the skill in administration, which in forty-two years has built this up from the original showing of less than one hundred thousand dollars. The Actuary of the Mutual is Prof. Bartlett, a graduate of the Military Academy. It is a pleasure to introduce to the attention of our readers needing insurance a company we can so thoroughly recommend, not only because of the undoubted safety of the policies it issues, but because of the courtesy which controls its management. From the date of its organization this company has received in premiums \$301,896,207; it has paid policy-holders, \$243,625,369, and it holds in trust for them, \$114,181,963.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of London has a little touch on the Sunday question, which is just now disturbing our military service, of which it says: "Scrub hammocks and wash clothes" is, happily, a signal nowadays which is very rarely made on a Sunday afternoon. It was hoisted in a notable instance not many years ago in the Mediterranean Squadron; and one Captain had the good sense and courage to signify his belief that the signalman must have misunderstood the flags, and therefore he asked the Admiral to 'repeat the signal.' So much comment arose on this occasion that the scandal

was not heard of again in the same squadron. We regret to hear that this unseemly and unnecessary order has again been given very recently in the case of a squadron at anchor on the South Coast. We are unable to ascertain any exceptional reason for thus breaking up the Sunday's rest, which all hands had well earned, after many hours' hard work, and it would be well for the Admiralty to testify their disapprobation of such a proceeding."

STATISTICS, published by a German paper, the "Glagan Kulturkampf," show that the representation of the middle class among the officers of the German Army is increasing. Exclusive of general officers the proportion last year was 6,674 noble, and 6,608 middle class officers. In 1843 the nobility numbered 3,218 to 1,804 middle class in the line; in 1857, 3,051 to 2,150; 1866, 3,094 to 3,574; 1871, 4,446 to 5,083, and 1886, 5,672 noble to 6,516 middle class. In the Guards, on the contrary, the proportion of nobles has increased, standing as follows:

	Nobility.	Middle Class.
1843.....	711	73
1857.....	702	48
1866.....	833	85
1871.....	875	97
1886.....	1,002	87

In 1843 there were 154 general officers, of whom 149 belonged to the nobility and 5 to the middle class. In 1857 the numbers were respectively 120 and 11; in 1866, 179 and 11; in 1871, 253 and 10; in 1886, 231 and 26. Of the 231 generals of noble rank in 1886 21 were newly created.

Now that the thermometer bulb finds itself in a state of chronic perspiration, and even the sparrow can be seen with drooping wings and open mouth, panting with heat, the whilom busy corridors of the Navy Department resound no longer to the martial heels of returning naval wanderers, and the melancholy form of Lindsay Muse ceases to deepen, or his chronic smile to cheer, the gloom of the corridor leading to the naval Secretary's room, for when an acting Secretary takes charge of affairs, the old messenger folds his umbrella and silently steals away, while the clerks wearily twirl their chairs around, and question which is better, endurance or resignation. The business-like click of the type-writer is reduced to a monotonous and aggravating "tick-tack," the only points where low-temperature activity continues to prevail being the Bureaus of Construction and Steam. The chiefs of these divisions of Mr. Whitney's establishment have not yet taken the customary resting spell, and until the thousand and one details for the new vessels have been carefully elaborated it is not likely that either Mr. Loring or Mr. Wilson will see an end to their drudgery.

SECRETARY WHITNEY does not expect to leave Washington for his summer vacation until about August 1. By that time he hopes to dispose of many of the more important subjects demanding his attention, among them the award of the steel contract to the Bethlehem Co.; the purchase of tools for building one of the armored vessels at the New York Navy-yard; the selection of plans for floating batteries, for which \$2,000,000 is now available. On August 1 he will be present, if the time is not extended in the meantime, to open the bids for the construction of the two 19-knot cruisers, the *Newark* and two gunboats. The plans for the machinery of the two 19-knot cruisers have been reported by Chief Engineer Melville as nearly complete. Instead of making these plans after the pattern of the *Baltimore's* machinery, as originally contemplated by the Secretary, it is understood that Mr. Melville has proposed practically a new set of drawings.

ALL of the forgings for the Army 8-inch steel gun, of American material, have been turned out by the Midvale Steel Works with the exception of the two smaller hoops. The work of fabrication is retarded by reason of the "hung up" fortification bill, so that many months must yet elapse before the Army Ordnance Bureau will be able to make a practical comparison between the gun of foreign material and American work and the gun of domestic manufacture. It is barely possible that a little money may be available for commencing the work of fabrication

at the Watertown Arsenal, but an appropriation from Congress will undoubtedly be needed before the work can be completed.

OF the twenty-five field carriages for the 3.2-inch guns, eight have been reported finished, and with the guns mounted thereon ready for distribution to the Army. Work on the others has been commenced, and they will be finished very soon. These carriages with their accessories were designed by Colonel Buffington, and those now building are being made under his direction at the National Armory. The first batch of these guns and carriages will be sent to Fort Riley. Fifty of each have been ordered thus far.

It is stated that Captain John G. Walker, U. S. Navy, will be relieved from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation immediately after his promotion to the grade of Commodore in September next. It is also said that he will be assigned to the command of the *Chicago*. It is understood that the *Chicago* will be the flagship of the European Squadron. Captain Walker, so it is stated, will be commissioned as Acting Rear Admiral, and will command the Squadron after the retirement of Rear Admiral Franklin.

AMONG the changes in the Army Regulations recommended by the Board on Revision, are a complete set of instructions and rules for the guidance and management of the veterinary surgeons of the Army, upon which subject, strange to say, the old regulations are silent. The Board has also recommended a new set of regulations upon the subject of guard duty in the Army.

THE movements of the 11th and 12th Infantry and of troops of the 3d, 5th, 7th and 8th Cavalry, already ordered, are now under way, and it is hoped all will be at their new stations by August 1. Many old associations have now to be severed, with little hope of ever being renewed. Such is (military) life.

THE Hawaiian Kingdom is passing through the throes of a political revolution which trembles on the verge between a simple change of administration and a violent overthrow of the Government of King Kalakau. At the date of the last advices, July 5, the streets were full of excited people. The Rifles had just been called out and it was said that if the King did not agree to sign the new Constitution, which has been prepared, there would be bloodshed. Nothing was seen of the King during the previous Friday and Saturday. Workmen were engaged both these days in placing large iron bolts and bars on the palace gates. Inside the palace, in the basement, were 500 natives, all well armed, and the three native volunteer companies were also prepared to turn out at a moment's notice. At noon on July 5 the Honolulu Rifles were ordered out in full uniform. A Secret League is also arming. The general report was that the King will refuse to sign the document, and will defend himself in the palace until July 6, when three British and one French men-of-war were expected at Honolulu.

MR. J. S. JEANS, in his "Creators of the Age of Steel," says from first to last Mr. Bessemer's patents have brought him royalties to the value of £1,057,000, more than \$5,000,000, the United States paying him a large portion of it. On the expiration of the fourteen years' term of partnership of his firm, the works, which had been greatly increased from time to time, entirely out of the revenues, were sold by private contract for exactly twenty-four times the amount of the whole subscribed capital, notwithstanding that the firm had divided in profits during the partnership a sum equal to fifty-seven times the gross capital, so that by the mere commercial working of the process, apart from the patent, each of the five partners retired, after fourteen years, from the Sheffield works with eighty-one times the amount of his subscribed capital, or an average of nearly cent per cent for every two months—a result probably unprecedented in the annals of commerce.

THE State Department now furnishes a special passport to officers of the Government, including those of the Army and Navy, omitting the usual personal description and merely stating the name and rank of the bearer and adding "these are therefore to request all whom it may concern to permit him to pass freely without let or molestation and to extend to him all such friendly aid and protection as would be extended to like officers of foreign governments visiting the United States."

THE delay in appointing a successor to the late Chief Engineer Snyder, Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, has brought to the surface several new candidates, each of whom are so hopeful of success that the detail is now involved in more uncertainty than ever. So far as heard from, the following have formally entered the list of applicants for the office: Chief Engineers Thom Williamson, Daniel P. McCartney and R. B. Hine, and P. A. Engineer George W. Baird. Occasional mention is also made of a "dark horse." It is presumed that a choice will be made by the close of the week, as the three secretaries, when speaking individually, seem to be very anxious to have the matter settled.

THE boarding and day school for girls of Mrs. J. G. Hyde and daughters at Binghamton, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 19, as announced in advertisement elsewhere in the JOURNAL. This school is beautifully located on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and is surrounded by lovely grounds. It is a "Home School," where parents may safely place their girls for the entire year. Scholars are taught in all the branches studied in the best schools. Commodore J. H. Gillis and Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, U. S. N., are given as references. The daughter of Mr. Robie has been a pupil in the school for two years and enters her third year this fall.

THE 11th Infantry, which is now being concentrated at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, preliminary to exchanging station with the 12th Infantry in the Division of the Atlantic, will be distributed after arriving at Buffalo, New York, as follows: Colonel H. I. Dodge, Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Bush, with Headquarters and Cos. A, D, G, H and I, at Madison Barracks, New York. Major J. H. Page and Cos. E and K to Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Co. B, to Fort Wood, N. Y. Harbor; Co. C, to Fort Ontario, N. Y., and Co. F, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

AN accident to the "copy" deprived Rear Admiral Case of the principal part of his signature to the letter on "The Navy at Malvern Hill," which we published last week. The context showed, however, that the letter was written by Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, U. S. Navy, an officer so well known to both services that even a portion of his signature should be sufficient to identify him.

GENERAL SHERIDAN decides that the discretion accorded to post commanders by the Army Regulations to dispense with dress parades only authorizes their omission where the weather is too inclement or the conditions of the Service such that the parade is impracticable. No authority is given for the systematic omission on particular days of the week.

THE Army Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook are preparing to further test the dynamite gun charge of Ex-Lieut. Graydon, of the Navy. A six or seven-inch bore gun will be used in the experiments. Mr. Graydon's dynamite was tried in 100-pound Parrott a few days ago, and is reported to have seriously injured the gun.

THE CANTEEN.

THERE was an interesting discussion at the "Canteen" on Thursday evening of the subject of "Autumn Manoeuvres" for this country. It was opened by the presiding officer, Gen. Molineux, who read some extracts from a series of articles on this subject contributed by him to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some time ago. He was followed by Capt. Augustus P. Cooke, U. S. Navy, who gave an interesting account of manoeuvres by naval landing parties, and after him came Brevet Major James Jackson, 1st Cavalry, who considered the subject from the Army point of view. Capt. H. C. Aspinwall, of the 12th N. Y. Regiment, gave an account of the English volunteer and militia service, and Capt. J. M. Brady, of the same regiment, spoke effectively on the subject of practical instruction for the National Guard, as did also Lieut. W. J. Maltby, of the 22d N. Y. General William G. Ward followed, enforcing the general lesson of the discussion with citations from his experience in the field during the war, and closing with the offer of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to take measures to bring together the Army, Navy and National Guard for field manoeuvres. General Molineux appointed as this committee: Gen. W. G. Ward, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke, U. S. Navy, Maj. J. Jackson, U. S. Army, Capt. C. Church, Lieut. G. N. Whistler, U. S. Army, Capt. J. M. Brady, and Capt. W. H. Murphy, N. G., N. Y. The discussion was concluded shortly after midnight by a most earnest and effective speech by Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., which fixed the attention of the audience in spite of the lateness of the hour and the extra size of the punch bowl. Such gatherings as this of officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard are a most excellent means of promoting better acquaintance and uniting them in the effort to develop public opinion in favor of military training. In addition to those mentioned there were also present Capt. T. F. Kane, U. S. Navy, commanding the *Minnesota*, and Ensign S. Dana Greene, U. S. Navy.

CAPT. J. J. CLAGUE, U. S. A., has left Santa Fe, N. M., for South Minneapolis, Minn., to be there several months.

DATA CONCERNING OCEAN STEAMERS.

The data which follows concerning some of the principal steamers lately built, is from Mr. W. John's paper on Atlantic Steamers, read July 20, 1886, with slight corrections in certain data, for which we are indebted to Commander French E. Chadwick, U. S. Navy.

Name.	Length	Breadth	Moulded Draft.	Midship Area.	Displacement.	Indicated H.P.	Speed	Block Co-efficient	Midship section Co-efficient.	Piston section Co-efficient.	D/K x 80 I. H. P. F.O.	Kirk's System.		Coal Consumption.		Cylinders.		Boilers.		Working Pressure.	
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.									Length of Entrance.	Angle.	Per Day.	Per I. H. P.	Diameter.	Stroke.	Heating Surface.	Per Square.	Lbs.	
"City of Rome"....	643 6	58 0	21 5½	1,051	11,230	11,800	18.250	.440	.925	.102	255	201.3	161.87	8 deg. 28'	185	2.3	Inch. 3 to 46 8 to 86 8 to 147-8	72	29,230	1,364	90
"Normandie".....	489 4	49 11	19 0½	892	7,975	8,050	16.06	.414	.901	.081	265	219.5	146.41	8 deg. 44'	148	2	8 to 147-8	67	21,404	760	85.5
"Furnessia".....	445 0	44 6	22 2½	808	8,573	4,045	*14	.408	.908	.755	284	273	108.7	10 deg. 28'	97	2.2	40-100	66	10,300	440	90
"Arizona".....	450 0	45 13½	18 9	768	8,415	8,300	17	.589	.895	.859	260.2	217	153.79	7 deg. 50'	..	..	1 to 97	66	..	..	90
"Orient".....	445 0	46 0	21 4½	904	7,770	5,438	18.539	.421	.910	.076	270.8	225	144.17	8 deg. 21'	..	..	1 to 60 1 to 86 1 to 97	60	..	..	75
"Stirling Castle"...	430 0	50 0	26 3	900	7,600	8,396	18.4	.406	.890	.639	236.9	233.7	151.3	8 deg. 39'	..	..	1 to 60 1 to 86 1 to 90	60	21,161	767	100
"Elbe".....	420 0	44 9	20 0	807	6,350	5,685	18.571	.401	.901	.055	275.5	229	144.6	7 deg. 50'	..	..	1 to 60 1 to 86	60	..	..	..
"Pembroke Castle"...	400 0	42 0	17 0	648	5,130	2,438.8	18.25	.423	.9	.092	284	238	122.9	8 deg. 40'	44	1.7	40-100	67	7,806	298	90
"Umbria" and "Etruria".....	500 0	57 0	22 6	1,000	9,800	14,251	20.18	.538	.895	.637	200	191.8	184	9 deg. 52'	315	2.1	1 to 71 2 to 105	72	38,817	1,690	110
"Aurania".....	470 0	57 0	20 0	1,050	8,800	8,500	*17.5	.575	.942	.632	266	304.6	170	8 deg. 38'	215	2.2	1 to 60 2 to 91	72	23,284	1,101	..
"America".....	432 0	51 0	26 7	1,272	9,550	7,354	*17.8	.57	.935	.603	345	205	160.3	8 deg. 32'	185	..	1 to 60 2 to 91	60	..	..	822
"Oregon".....	501 9	54 2	23 8	1,150	11,000	13,800	18.8	.509	.849	.67	227.1	190	164.8	9 deg. 30'	310	2.2	1 to 70 2 to 104	72	38,047	1,428	110
"Servia".....	515 0	52 0	23 3½	1,046	10,060	10,300	*16.9	.510	.921	.71	231	192	145.3	10 deg. 42'	205	2	1 to 70 2 to 100	78	27,458	1,014	..
"Scotia, P. S.".....	369 0	47 6	19 9	867	6,000	4,632	13.5	.605	.92	.65	208.1	186	126.8	13 deg. 21'	108	3.6	2 to 100	144	..	..	25
"Alaska".....	500 0	50 0	21 0	949	9,210	..	..	.614	.904	.079	..	..	160.23	8 deg. 2'	..	..	1 to 66 2 to 100	72	..	..	100
"Aller".....	438 0	48 0	21 0	907	7,447	7,374	17.9	.590	.890	.683	277	225	150.6	8 deg. 10'	..	..	1 to 44 1 to 70 1 to 103	72	22,650	719	130
"Ems".....	430 0	46 10	20 7½	877	7,090	7,251	17.55	.593	.907	.632	278	223	149.4	8 deg. 40'	..	..	1 to 62 1 to 86	60	19,700	790	105

*Mean speed of a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.

(From the Boston Bulletin, July 7)

THE SOUTH BOSTON LATHES.

According to the orders of Ordnance General Bevel, the two lathe beds and gun lathes at the South Boston Iron Works are being prepared for removal to the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. The great iron crane which is used to place the guns in position on the lathe, will also be taken away. It is apparently the intention of the Government to make the Watervliet Arsenal the great gun foundry of the country and to hereafter do all of its own large gun casting. Plans are now being prepared at that arsenal for gun casting, and in addition to the lathes and crane which are to be removed from South Boston, a number of rifling and boring machines and other machinery are to be shipped there from the Watervliet Arsenal.

The two iron gun lathes which are to be removed from the South Boston Iron Works are the largest in this country, and among the largest in the world, and are two of the most wonderful pieces of machinery in America. Each lathe is about 70 feet in length; one weighs about 175 tons, and the other about 45 tons. Each lathe is capable of turning a piece of work 40 feet in length, and, on the other hand, to do work of extreme delicacy and lightness. Each is, in fact, a perfect and completely fitted lathe. They have been used in South Boston for finishing the 12-inch guns which are 335 inches in length, and when they came upon the lathe weighed 120 tons each and were turned down to 54 tons.

The iron crane which handles these guns weighs about 130 tons. It moves forward and back on tracks laid in the lathe room, and the overhead gearing of this crane can be swung in any direction or position desired. These immense gun lathes have been at the South Boston Iron Works since 1882. One of them was built there and the other at the Springfield Arsenal. They were both built at Government expense and are thus the property of the Government, but they were being purchased by the South Boston Iron Works, payments being made by deductions from money due that concern from the Government for work performed. Now, however, the Government claims these lathes and the crane as its property and will probably take no account of the payments made upon them by the company, holding that the use of the lathes balances the payments made.

On these lathes the South Boston Iron Works has done some very heavy work, including one 12-inch cast iron gun, now at Sandy Hook; one 16-inch cast iron gun, which is now at the Watervliet Arsenal; one 12-inch cast iron gun with steel tube and steel hoops, finished and now at South Boston; and one 12-inch cast iron gun, which is to have a steel tube and is now at South Boston already bored, but which cannot be finished owing to the removal of the lathes. The company prepared the masonry lathe beds at a very heavy expense, which will stand them a total loss, as it is extremely improbable that they will ever build lathes of such size for themselves. The Government may, however, give up the lathe building, which would offset the loss by the lathe beds. The iron lathe beds will also be taken with the lathes and crane.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

OPINION OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

FORT BARRANCAS,
WARRINGTON, Fla., April 12, 1887.

Your circular to Post O. M. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga., came in my mail, forwarded by a new address on the envelope to me. I had opened, read it, and indeed began marking it, before I discovered that it was possibly meant for some one else. For the last five years the troops from this post have camped every summer near Atlanta, and for three successive summers the camp was known as Camp Mitchell, or the post of Camp Mitchell. So you see I was justified in supposing that my camp or post had been mistaken as a post of the G. A. R.

However, as I agree most heartily in your views and wish you every success, I write this long letter

to insure the post of O. M. Mitchell getting its circular.

I have utilized the circular that came to me and have written answers opposite some of the questions. These answers are based on my experiences as an officer and as the recipient of many applications for assistance from soldiers who served under me in the war. As such, if they are of interest, you are welcome to them.

L. L. LANGDON, Lt.-Col., 2d Art., U. S. A.

THE SPRINGFIELD GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of July 28 "Medals" asks the question: "Would we, as a nation, trust to our rifle in a war against a foreign power, armed with any of the best rifles now made in this country or in England?" If "Medals" would study ordnance notes, he would learn that for range, accuracy and penetration, the Springfield takes the lead as compared with other rifles.

But it is not a modern gun, and when all others are adopting the disintegrating gun we cannot afford to be behind.—EDITOR.

THE NAVY AT MALVERN HILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your Journal of the 9th inst., is an article, signed A. Ludlow, Rear Admiral of the U. S. N., which asserts that I made a "gross misstatement." That is not an expression used between officers and gentlemen.

He quotes my statement as follows: "Lee attacked McClellan at Malvern Hill on the James, but was repulsed, and but for the failure of the Navy to cover his transports (the italics are mine) so that point, McClellan would have made that his new base." He then says, "Now, that is not the fact." What is not the fact? I presume he means "the failure of the Navy." But he does not prove his assertion; in fact admits my facts, when he says, "Gen. McClellan also must have been fully aware of a large naval force, which he subsequently found at Harrison's Landing, when he arrived . . . moored . . . so as to throw a cross fire for its protection against any forces. Of course, it was not disturbed." That cross fire was what we wanted at Haxall's Landing, near Malvern.

When I said "the Navy," that pertained to the James was of course, referred to. Certainly not those parts at Forts Jackson and Phillips, Vicksburg; Mobile; and afterwards on the James, where just such work was done. The Navy, like the Army, sent Washington; in 1862, was interfered with by influences beyond its control. The word "failure" I used for the want of a better one—not in the sense of defeat. The work was not done, not attempted, said to be impossible. Its not being done prevented the new base being established at Malvern Hill. Navy officers of high merit have said since, that it was possible, and should have been done—to cooperate with the Army—as was afterwards done on the James.

His own expression might be applied to his statement, "demoralized Army"—which after winning a great battle had to march in the mud and rain to Harrison's Landing for rations. Gen. McClellan's report says: "Although the battle of Malvern was a complete victory, it was nevertheless necessary to fall back still further in order to reach a point where our supplies could be brought to us with certainty. As before stated, in the opinion of Captain Rogers, commanding the gunboat flotilla, this could only be done below City Point—concurring in his opinion, I selected Harrison's bar as the new base." This opinion was, of course, transmitted by Commodore Goldsboro, in command. The concurrence in it, whether as to the possibility of Haxall's Landing or selection

*The signature to the letter referred to should have been "A. Ludlow Case." By an accident the termination of Admiral Case's signature was erased in the MS., and the omission escaped the attention of the Editor.

of Harrison's Landing, does not relieve the Navy. McClellan had enough responsibility of his own, and did not presume to be a naval commander, especially after the assertion of independence of Commodore Goldsboro, supported by his Department, previously. As to the flag at McClellan—"Gen. McClellan himself passed some time while the battle was raging on board the gunboat"—McClellan's report says: "I once more made the entire circuit of the position, and then returned to Haxall's, whence I went with Capt. Rogers to select the final location for the Army and its depots; I returned to Malvern Hill before the serious fighting commenced." I saw McClellan on the battlefield and conducted him to Gen. Sumner's Hdqrs. after 2; the battle began about 3 o'clock. This and other stories, not corrected by Capt. Rogers, are not credible.

WM. W. BURNS.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, July 12.

POLITICS IN THE GRAND ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I AM more than pleased with your remarks in the JOURNAL of the 9th inst., in relation to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. For a great many years I have been a member of that order, and for several years I have been a member of the commandery in this city, and during all this time political matters have never even been broached. The consequence is our order is respected everywhere. How different is the bitter feeling toward the Grand Army of the Republic! I am also a member of that order. When I joined some years ago politics were tabooed. While that gentleman and soldier, General Burdett, was commander-in-chief the order was run on a social and benevolent basis. But now the order has fallen into the hands of a set of political demagogues, and it bids fair to be disrupted.

Unless the society expels blatherskites from its ranks and returns to first principles, the more respectable members of it will withdraw. They will not associate with men who deliberately abuse and malign the person who represents the Government of our country and the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. No man who is a soldier, or has been one, would be guilty of such ungentlemanly acts.

JACK HUFF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1887.

A ONE-OFFICER COURT-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The garrison Courts-martial as a dispenser of justice in minor cases is too cumbersome a machine to be worked with the facility required to mete out justice promptly, and therefore impartially, to the many delinquents of the lesser sort. The field officers' court was so rapid in its gridding that a great deal of its grist was not exceeding small; moreover, it was clothed with that dangerous prerogative—unchallengeability.

Each system possesses both merits and faults; but by a judicious combination of the two systems most of the merits of both may be preserved, and most of the faults eradicated.

What I propose is that the second in command, be his rank what it may, be designated and appointed a court, and that, each morning, all men accused of disorders, neglects, etc., that come within the jurisdiction of minor courts be brought before him for trial: That the said officer shall then ask each accused if he has any objection to being tried by him; and that, if the answer be in the affirmative, the officer shall relegate the case to the ordinary garrison or regimental court.

Seventy-five per cent. of all the cases now tried by garrison courts are those of short absences without leave and failure to attend roll calls, the pleas to which are guilty, and the sentences for which are forfeitures of small amounts of pay; and in such cases no objection could be made on any reasonable ground, to trial before the one-officer court, as there would exist no opportunity for the bias of prejudice to work.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

There has recently been published a proposed bill for the reorganization of the artillery, which appears to be an emaculated and otherwise altered copy of the enclosed, which was drawn a year or two since. If a corps is to be established, most certainly the feature of examinations should be its principal one. As for the engineers and ordnance, especially in view of what the President has recommended in his message, and of his well-known views respecting examinations everywhere, only the limit should stop at the highest grade in the Navy. Imagine the necessity for examining a commodore, ranking with a brigadier, and letting a lieutenant-colonel or major of artillery pass. The higher the rank and responsibility, the greater the necessity for examinations. Few officers of rank will be "found," but if physically disabled they will have to go, which unquestionably should be the rule.

If a corps is to be organized, there should be no stopping at the officers. The enlisted men are just as important a part thereof, and their interests just as worthy of consideration. The pay list is the same as that known as the Logan pay bill, excepting the pay of artificers, and the engineers and firemen. The other sections of the bill are copied almost word for word from present statutes, so modified, of course, as to apply to a corps of artillery.

The double line of 1st lieutenant is abolished and, although the number of batteries and men are increased, there will not be a startling increase of officers after all.

The inspector-general is to become chief. His duties will familiarize him with the circumstances and wants of the corps, and if an officer of any merit or ability at all, these advantages will enable him to become the officer best fitted for chief. The adjutant-general is retained in the regular line of promotion to secure a change at intervals, a matter of the greatest importance to the Service; and to prevent depriving him of further promotion, a matter of considerable importance to him. Without a doubt these officers should be selected at the discretion of the President without examination, the same as general officers are selected.

It would hardly be fair to spring examinations upon a body of officers unexpectedly, and therefore the first promotions to original vacancies, etc., are made without examinations. After this all will have fair warning, and must be prepared accordingly. It is proposed to call a convention to secure a form of bill which shall meet the approval of the majority, and in the meantime it is wise to present the various ideas.

A Bill to increase the efficiency of the Artillery Service of the Army, and to create a Corps of Artillery.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc. That the five regiments of artillery of the Army be, and the same hereby are, merged into a corps, which shall be known and officially designated as the Corps of Artillery, United States Army.

Sec. 2. The corps of artillery shall consist of one chief of artillery with the rank of brigadier-general, one inspector-general of artillery with the rank of colonel, one adjutant-general of artillery with the rank of lieutenant-colonel who shall be in the regular line of promotion, six colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, twenty-four majors, ninety-six captains, ninety-six first lieutenants, ninety-six second lieutenants, eighteen sergeants-major, six chief musicians who shall be in structure of music, twelve principal musicians, and ninety-six batteries of artillery.

Sec. 3. Each battery shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and as many privates not to exceed one hundred and twenty-two as the President may direct; one second lieutenant, one stable sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, two sergeants, eight corporals, seven artificers, one guidon, two wagoners, and not to exceed one hundred privates may be added to this battery organization at the discretion of the President, and in addition thereto he may in his discretion further add three engineer-mechanists and six firemen stokers.

Sec. 4. Two batteries to be designated by the President shall be equipped as horse artillery batteries, four batteries to be designated by the President shall be equipped as light batteries, and four other batteries to be so designated shall be equipped as position or siege artillery batteries; when the President may deem it necessary four other batteries may be so designated and equipped as he may order.

Sec. 5. The offices of chief of artillery, inspector-general of artillery, and adjutant-general of artillery, created by the provisions of this act shall be filled by selection from the officers of artillery; thereafter in case of vacancy, the inspector-general of artillery shall be promoted to be chief of artillery. All other original or other vacancies created by the provisions of this act shall be filled by promotions by seniority from the officers of artillery. Provided, that vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant may be filled from the Army, subject to the provisions prescribed in the following section:

Sec. 6. After the original or other vacancies created by the provisions of this act shall have been once filled, no officer of the corps of artillery below the rank of colonel shall be promoted or commissioned to a higher grade, nor shall any officer of the Army be commissioned as an officer of the corps of artillery, until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of not less than three officers of the corps of artillery senior to him in rank and one medical officer, and pronounced by said board professionally, mentally, morally, and physically qualified for promotion; and should any officer fail on such examination, he shall, if such failure be due to disability contracted in the line of duty, be placed upon the retired list, otherwise he shall be suspended from promotion or appointment for one year, when he may be re-examined before a like board; and if upon such second examination an artillery officer fail he shall be dropped from the rolls of the Army, and if any officer of the Army he shall not be commissioned an officer of the corps of artillery.

Sec. 7. The pay and allowances of the officers of the corps of artillery shall be the same as now fixed by law for officers of artillery, or for those of like grade upon the active list of the Army.

Sec. 8. All non-commissioned officers of artillery shall be appointed by the chief of artillery; the sergeants-major, upon the recommendation of the adjutant-general of artillery, and all others upon the recommendations of their respective battery commanders.

Sec. 9. The rank, pay and allowances of the chief musicians and the principal musicians of the corps of artillery shall be the same as now fixed by law for those of artillery, and the pay of enlisted men shall be as follows: Sergeant-major, \$34 per month; 1st sergeant, \$24 per month; stable and quartermaster sergeants, \$22 per month; sergeants, \$20 per month; corporals, \$18 per month; artificers, \$20 per month; musicians and privates, \$18 per month; engineer-mechanists, \$— per month; firemen-stokers, \$— per month, and all others the same rates of monthly pay as now fixed by law, and said rates of pay hereby established shall be increased for continued service, as provided by sections 1281, 1282, 1283, and 1284 of the Revised Statutes: Provided, That the enlisted men of the corps of artillery shall be entitled to and receive all other allowances now fixed by law for enlisted men of artillery.

WEST POINT AND THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As you have reprinted a letter from Capt. Ruffner, of the Engineers, to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, regarding an article entitled "West Point, the Army and the Militia," in the July number of "Lippincott's Magazine," will you be kind enough to permit me to say to your readers that there is not one single word in the despatch to the Commercial-Gazette which Capt. Ruffner quotes in full, nor in my article, that even suggests that the Regular Army should learn lessons from the militia, or that defects in the Army organization should be remedied by devices borrowed from the militia. I cannot do Capt. Ruffner's intelligence the injustice to suppose that he misunderstood me, when in two passages I urged a close connection between the Army and the militia for the sake of improving the militia.

The criticisms on the Military Academy in the magazine article are not mine, but the criticisms of two Boards of Visitors and of some of the members of the Academic Board.

The remainder of the article was a protest against a system of assigning 2d lieutenants, which discriminates in a most marked manner against the infantry; objections to a rigid system of promotion by seniority, and a suggestion for territorializing the Army, for which I am indebted to an officer of high rank in the Adjutant-General's Department. Very truly yours,

JULY 11, 1887.

FRED. PERRY POWERS.

GENERAL LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Few men are more beloved than is the present commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic—Gen. Lucius Fairchild. Governor of his State (Wisconsin) three times at the first flush of youthful manhood; Consul to England and France and Minister to Spain in turn, the hero soldier of Gettysburg, who left a precious arm on that gory field, lives on the banks of one of the loveliest little lakes of the Northwest (Lake Monona). His home is the embodiment of all that the exquisite and refined taste of an elegant wife and charming daughters can make it. Hospitable and generous to a fault, the General is a courteous, modest and delightful, true American gentleman, and an enthusiastic lover of the Army and Navy as well. His house, with its delightful verandas, embowered in this season in the greenest of foliage and overlooking the crystalline waters of the fairy lake, is the rendezvous of all the taste and elegance of the Wisconsin capital, a hearty welcome being extended at all times to all who do themselves the honor of calling.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S OPINIONS.

In a recent interview, as reported, Jefferson Davis discussed his experience as Secretary of War in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet and as Senator from Mississippi, his career as President of the Southern Confederacy, and was eloquent in his praise of General Albert Sidney Johnston, Lee, Jackson and A. P. Hill. He says A. S. Johnston had no peer on either side during the war, if he ever had in American history, and his loss to the Confederacy was irreparable. Lee was his associate and friend at West Point, with Leonidas Polk and James B. Magruder, and there never was sought but harmony between them. Speaking of the seven days' battles around Richmond, Mr. Davis says General Lee conceived and executed the desperate plan to turn the flank and rear of McClellan's army, and adds that the failure to annihilate the Federal Army was due chiefly to the fact that General Lee had no maps of the country below Richmond, and that his army moved in ignorance of the country, and with guides who for the most part proved themselves utterly inefficient. He says that General Lee's object in the retreat from Petersburg in the last days of the war was to reach Danville and then unite with General Johnston and crush Sherman before Grant could join him. He declares that McClellan and Meade were the two best Federal generals, and if the former had been permitted to carry out his campaign against Richmond as he had planned and had received the hearty support of the Federal War Department it would have resulted disastrously to the Confederates.

Speaking of Stonewall Jackson he said nobody expected that this quiet professor, when he left the Virginia Military Institute, would have an opportunity to show the great qualities he possessed and become the great hero of the war. Had he not fallen at Chancellorsville Mr. Davis says that the Federal Army of the Potomac would have disappeared into history under circumstances far different from those which marked its dissolution two years later. He says of General A. P. Hill that no truer, more devoted, self-sacrificing soldier ever lived.

WILL OF KOSCIUSKO.

AMONG old papers recently found in the office of the Register of Wills, District of Columbia, is the will of General Kosciusko, made May 5, 1798. The instrument reads as follows:

I, Thaddeus Kosciusko, being just on my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own or any others, and freeing them in my name; in giving them an education in trades or otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality that make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives; and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country and of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful; and I make the said Thomas Jefferson executor of this.

T. KOSCIUSKO.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

In a recent report Co. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., Recorder of the California Commandery, well says: "If the Loyal Legion is to prosper in the future, its recruiting must be brisk during the next few years, while the generation of those who are eligible to original Companionship of the 1st Class are living. Under the present reading of our Constitution the veteran officer who dies without becoming a Companion, leaves no heritage of eligibility to his descendants. In order, therefore, not only that our Commandery may become more prosperous and its membership may be largely increased in the present generation, but that we may leave it in condition to insure its prosperity in the next and following generations, I urge upon every Companion of this Commandery the importance of vigorous and careful recruiting."

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

On Saturday afternoon, July 9, the 9th finished its third tour of duty at the State Camp under the command of Col. Wm. Seward, Jr. Col. Seward recently asked for a leave of absence to last up to some time in August, which was granted, and it was announced in orders that Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Rand should assume command of the regiment. However, Col. Seward relinquished his leave, turned up at the eleventh hour and assumed charge of the regiment, and this fact gave the Lieut.-Colonel a chance to take care of a fracture of his leg sustained on last Decoration Day and which is only imperfectly healed. He remained in camp the entire week suffering great inconvenience, was about at all times, but unable to ride on horseback.

There seems to be an unfortunate misunderstanding between some of the State and some of the 9th regiment officers, which as long as it is kept up, must always be detrimental to the conduct of the camp, and this seemed to be the case on this as well as on previous occasions.

The 9th marched in with 388 men, and this number varied during the week so as to bring the maximum attendance up to 335, and the minimum down to 384, a small difference, which goes to show a marked improvement over former years, when men were allowed to come and go as bees in and out of a hive. The strict regulations and the constant supervision of the last year or two have worked wonderful changes in the right direction. Evils which had seemed impossible to eradicate have so thoroughly disappeared that it is no longer necessary to look for their existence. While the attendance was regular the fact cannot be denied that the regiment, which some years ago was one of the strongest in the State, is coming down in numbers gradually but surely, and if the city desires to keep it up an armory should be speedily provided. Few people will remain in or join an organization which is quartered in 26th st., between 7th and 8th aves., and over a stable at that.

The appearance of the regiment when it marched into camp was certainly better than on former occasions; and the behavior of the men, especially so far as general discipline, quietness at night, observance of courtesies, etc., was concerned, showed a decided improvement. They did not make as much progress, however, as might have been the case had the relations between regimental and staff officers, referred to above, been of a more pleasant nature. There was some tendency to skylarking; the orders with regard to mock parades and fireworks were not strictly observed, but it is due to say that when the matter was brought to the attention of the regiment from post headquarters any breach of the rules on this score was promptly stopped.

The guards started in fairly well, especially the one on the first Sunday, when Capt. Lorrigan was officer of the day, but there was little or no progress made during the week. The camp has been in existence so long, and so much has been said and written on this subject, that at least every officer should be familiar with the whole thing. The contrary, however, seems to be the case, even in the best regiments, and it is painful to see the absurdities invented and committed day after day. The 9th did not get beyond a certain point of improvement any more than other regiments, and this can only be accounted for because men scarcely get more than one tour of duty, and it cannot be expected from them to learn very much under the circumstances. To teach men all the details of their duty requires much more time, particularly with those belonging to the mechanical and laboring classes, and to judge them too harshly for saluting improperly and facing in the wrong direction would not be fair. There is no excuse, however, for officers not knowing all about the whole thing, and therefore the constantly occurring blunders were abominable. The prescribed half hour's instruction of each relief before marching on post was only carried out in a few instances, sometimes on account of carelessness, in other instances because the officers did not know how to instruct their men. We saw one officer of the Guard in his shirt sleeves at reveille giving orders to men who were dressed up properly as soldiers and doing their duty as well as they knew how. The Regulations prescribe that neither officers nor soldiers on guard shall take off their clothing or accoutrements, but even if this were not so an officer should always set an example in his dress as well as in his soldierly bearing.

If the officer of the Guard sets the example of removing his clothing, what is there to prevent the men to do the same thing? There is no reason for referring at any length to the performance of ceremonies. They are now so well understood that dress parades, etc., are always handsome, and this was the case in the 9th. On a Saturday when a regiment arrives there is generally some little irregularity, but officers and men have now mastered the subject so well that there is but little trouble on this score, even in the most imperfectly instructed organizations. The 9th had some very handsome parades and made some bad blunders on guard mounting, but, as a general thing, ceremonies passed off well. There was no reason, however, for those who looked on to clap hands indiscriminately when a movement was half way decently performed. The applauding of military movements is, under all circumstances, an unmilitary piece of business, especially by soldiers, and it would be well for the State authorities to prohibit it in orders, the same as they did fireworks and mock parades.

So far as drills are concerned, they were not up to the standard. The regiment did better on battalion drill than at company movements because individual mistakes did not make themselves as plain at the latter. Company drills, however, were bad. The men were awkward and badly instructed, and many officers incompetent. The armory is bad, but there is plenty of room to instruct companies, and for this reason we can not discover any excuse for using the camp to waste time in teaching the men the most primary movements in the tactics. Major Bartlett no doubt knew what he was about when he ordered the teaching of the setting up exercises, and the facings at company drill, but men should not be brought to camp who need instruction in such matters as these. The object of the camp is a higher, one

A man who does not know how to make a right face should not be taken there. To teach him his facings is a waste of valuable time as well as of State money. The Ninth should learn that the proper place for this sort of business is the armory. The regiment, however, on general principles, did much better than in former years, and their discipline was much improved. The men behaved well, although the majority of them lacked that finish which stamps a man at the first glance as a soldier. The camp was exceedingly clean, and the policing performed in a thorough manner. The weather, as during the previous week, was extremely hot, and officers and men deserve special credit for the manner in which they performed their duty. They marched out of camp in a very creditable manner.

THE PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

With the 9th there was in camp a battalion consisting of the 6th, 11th, 38th and 41st Separate Companies (Troy, Mt. Vernon, Oswego and Syracuse, respectively). This, as the country companies usually do, beat the city regiment in drill, discipline, appearance and general efficiency. It was under command of Maj. Frank A. Jones, of the 11th New York, a comparatively young officer, who, however, did his work well. He had fewer details to look after than the colonel of the 9th, because his command was thoroughly instructed in company movements, the Troy and Syracuse companies particularly. The Troy company (the Citizens' Corps) is particularly well up in the manual and marching, in which it would prove a strong rival of the best of the 7th.

Capt. Cusack, the commander, did not always use the commands and means laid down in the latest tactics, but when a man has drilled Scott, Hardie, Casey and Upton, he is liable to get mixed up a little, and it would hardly be fair to haul him over the coals on that account. Capt. Randall, of the 41st, handled his command well enough, but he could have dispensed with a good deal of talking, without detriment to the drill. The officers of this battalion made up for the time being, were naturally not as well used to battalion drill as those of a city regiment, but they managed to do very well before the week closed. The battalion was independent of the 9th, and Major Jones had his own way. He did very well, but on battalion drill he seemed to handle his command as if he were in the 11th Regiment Armory, making changes of direction and halting every 100 feet. Before the end of the week, however, matters righted themselves, and thus became one of the most successful battalions which has been in camp.

Though still very deficient the regiment and the battalion made a very successful week of it and the improvement was marked.

REMINISCENCES OF THE NATIONAL DRILL.

COL. J. M. WILSON, Corps of Engineers, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, in his annual report submitted to the Secretary of War, says that no material damage was done the elliptical reservation at the rear of the White House by the manoeuvres of the military companies which met in drill competition last May. He says: "It was believed that the drill would be a national affair, would advance the interests of the militia throughout the country, and that the use of the grounds for this purpose was therefore eminently proper. It will be well, however, in my opinion, to select some other section of the city for a drill and camping ground in case it is proposed to repeat the affair; or in case it may be deemed best by the proper authorities to grant a similar privilege, it should be coupled with the proviso that only the troops be allowed on the lawn of the ellipse, and that no structure of any kind be erected upon it."

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

On the arrival of the 12th Regiment at their armory from Peekskill on Saturday evening, July 2, and just after the command was ordered dismissed, the 1st sergeants of the different companies were requested by Sergt. Maj. J. J. Bushnell to bring their companies to attention. The sergeant major then advanced to Col. J. H. Jones with a large package which he presented to the colonel on behalf of the enlisted men of the 12th, as a token of their esteem. The package contained an exceedingly handsome set of resolutions engrossed in black, red, gold and silver, on four pages of panel design, containing beautiful water color designs, among which scenes of camp life at Peekskill, and views of the Hudson and N. Y. State and City arms. The leaves are bound into a black seal case, lined inside with white watered silk. The outside corners are of sterling silver, and a silver monogram, J. H. J., in centre, all richly chased. On the lower corner of the cover was engraved, on silver, a colonel's shoulder-straps. The whole encased in a dark-blue plush box. Col. Jones in accepting the resolutions thanked the men sincerely for this handsome token of esteem, which he said would ever give him the utmost pleasure to look upon. The affair had been kept as secret as possible from all the officers, so that it was a great surprise, except to the enlisted men. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, Colonel James H. Jones, the commandant of our regiment, has, by his indefatigable efforts and untiring labors, raised the same to a position second to none among the National Guard of the State, and

Whereas, he has, by his manly qualities, gained the love as well as the respect of every one who is serving, or has served under him, and

Whereas, it is in great part due to his energy and zeal that we are now occupying the beautiful and substantial armory, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, individually and collectively, tender to Colonel James H. Jones our heartfelt thanks therefor, and express the hope that the names of Col. Jones and the 12th Regiment may long be linked together, thereby guaranteeing the regiment's continued success and good fame, and be it further

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions be entered in full on our minutes, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to Colonel Jones.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Dissatisfaction is expressed among the men of the 71st N. Y. that the marksmen's badges they won at Creedmoor last year have not yet been distributed to them.

The picnic of the 11th Regiment (N. Y.) Drum Corps will be held on Sept. 14 at Jones's Wood. A competition, open to any drum corps, will be held on the occasion. No entrance fee is charged.

Co. H, 8th N. Y., will hold a picnic at Sulzter's Harlem River Park on Thursday evening, July 21.

Col. E. A. McAlpin, of the 71st, has firmly made up his mind that he cannot remain with the regiment and he will not re-consider his resignation. He will not go to camp with the regiment. His loss is a serious one to the regiment and one difficult to be made up for. No doubt, however, if Lieut.-Col. Fred. Kopper is elected, as seems to be beyond doubt, no detriment to the regiment will result. Capt. Chas. A. Hess, Inspector of Rifle Practice, who joined the regiment as a 1st Lieutenant, May 8, 1885, and was appointed to his present position March 4, 1885, has resigned. Charley Hess is a very popular officer and his resignation is much regretted in the 71st, as in the National Guard generally.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE grounds of the State camp at Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, where the Regular and State artillery go into camp together next month, are delightfully located, with a frontage of 1,200 feet on the Gulf of Mexico, and extending back 2,500 feet to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from which extend side tracks for facilitating the transfer of passengers and baggage. A white sand beach extends along the Gulf shore a distance of five miles, and a shell road the entire length affords fine facilities for riding and driving. Abundance of fish can be taken in the Gulf and river near at hand; bathing facilities are excellent, and opportunities for the best rides, pleasure drives and moonlight excursions on the Gulf are unsurpassed. The hotel accommodations are excellent. Tests will be furnished free to the military, but individual expenses, such as transportation, board, etc., will have to be borne by the individual members of the different companies. Each company can make arrangements with the restaurant keepers, who will have ample accommodations for boarding the visitors. Men's tickets will be furnished at the rate of \$1 per day of three meals. Each company, should they so desire, may arrange their own messes and have their own cooking done on the grounds.

These facts are presented in a circular issued to the Guard by Adjutant General Wm. Henry, in which he says also: "The encampment of the National Guard of Mississippi, which was to take place at Fort Henry on July 10 next, and continue for six days, has been postponed to Aug. 3 next, and continue to Aug. 10, for the reason that it was earnestly desired to have the two companies of U. S. Artillery troops, under command of Major C. B. Throckmorton, now stationed at Jackson Barracks, La., go into encampment with us. With this view I telegraphed Gen. John M. Schofield, Governor of Louisiana, New York, and asked that he would issue the order accordingly, which he did, but as Major Throckmorton must have ammunition and other necessities from Washington, and the time being too short for transportation of these articles, the time of encampment was reluctantly postponed. In my opinion, the time now set, Aug. 3 to 10, will suit all parties concerned better than any other. As now arranged, the two companies of the U. S. Artillery, under command of Major Throckmorton, will go into camp with us with two Gatling guns and one full size battery with ammunition for all, including a sufficiency to operate the battery of two heavy guns and four mortars now at Fort Henry. Major Throckmorton will be placed in command of the encampment. As it is the desire and intention to make it truly a 'camp of instruction,' it will therefore be under military discipline. This training could be had in no other way, and its benefit to the National Guard of this State are incalculable. I have extended an invitation to the Louisiana National Guard, through Col. T. A. Faries, acting Adjutant General, to go into encampment with us. The Washington Artillery and Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, will certainly attend, as well as several companies of infantry. The outlook for a successful and prosperous encampment is very encouraging."

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE 1st Corps of Cadets of Boston are to have a new armory and drill hall, with a gymnasium included. A rough estimate of the cost of the permanent drill hall, including its basement and fittings, is \$20,000, and a like estimate of the cost of the main house and fittings is \$30,000. Add \$10,000 for contingencies, furniture and apparatus, and the total rough estimate for the whole building is \$150,000, besides the land, which cost about \$80,000. It is to be located on the corner of Columbus avenue and Ferdinand street, opposite the Providence Railroad station. The corps was founded in 1741, under the name of the Governor's Company of Cadets, and has been in continuous service ever since that time, with the exception of the period of the Revolution, when its members, voluntarily retiring from service under Gen. Gage, were scattered by the troubles of that time. In 1786, after the establishment of the State government, the corps was reorganized as a part of the State militia, under the name of the Independent Company of Cadets, to be the body guard for the Governors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the same way that the original company had acted for the Governors of the colony.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston July 11 joined its namesake body in London in celebrating the latter's 350th birthday. They were headed by Colonel Henry Walker, an eminent Boston barrister, and among the number was also the Mayor of Cambridge, Mass. All these "solid men of Boston" wore their hub uniforms. The regiment entertaining them was commanded by the Duke of Portland. Among the reviewing guests were Lord Napier of Magdala and other military and naval dignitaries. When the review ended a banquet followed, at which Minister Phelps and Consul General Waller sat on the right of the dual chairman, and on the left Col. Walker.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE 2d Regiment has had a sweltering time at Camp Lincoln, where it is holding its annual encampment. The target shooting of Cos. H, L and C, July 12, was excellent. The best scores were made by Sergt. Zobel and Pvt. Carmody, of Co. H, and Capt. Stuart, of Co. C.

The following is the record of Sergt. Gustav Zobel, formerly Co. G, 3d Inf.: Stood No. 3, Dept. of Dakota Team, 1885; won skirmish medal, Dept. of Dakota Team, 1885; stood No. 12, Dept. of Dakota Team, 1886, also, highest aggregate scores in the three days of preliminary practice, 92 competitors, Fort Snelling, August, 1886, winning the Robertson badge; announced as distinguished marksman in G. O. No. 78, Hdqrs. of the Army, Oct. 30, 1886; honorably discharged the Service at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory; character, excellent. Through the influence of Army friends obtained position with Bradner, Smith and Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill. Capt. C. F. Smith, of this firm, is Inspector of Rifle Practice for the 2d Regiment of Infantry, I. N. G. Zobel enlisted in Co. H, of that regiment; the company then being commanded by a son of the late Assistant Adjutant General Pelouse, U. S. A.; was promoted corporal, then sergeant. At the annual encampment at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, Sergt. Zobel beat all other competitors without having to shoot through either a tube or a funnel to get on to the target. It is gratifying to note that a soldier of the rifle regiment has been enabled to succeed in the rifle marksmanship in civil life and to demonstrate also, that the skill and effectiveness attained by him in rifle practice while in the Regular Army has been fully maintained in competition with the citizen soldiery.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE several organizations composing the 1st Brigade, V. N. G., will go to camp for instruction and drill, on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, at Bennington, Wednesday August 10, and remain eight days. The orders regulating the camp say: "Strict attention will be paid to military etiquette and general appearance when on duty. Lounging about camp without coats, and the wearing of citizen's clothing will be considered a punishable offense." Major

Wm. Smith, Asst. Q. M. General, is directed to lay out and prepare the camp in readiness for the arrival of the troops. The usual detail of one non-commissioned officer and four men from each company of the 1st Regiment and Separate Battalion, and of the usual number of men from the Light Battery, will be made by the commanding officer of the organizations named, for the purpose of pitching the tents of their respective commands. Par. 8 of G. O. No. 11, A. G. O., dated June 22, is construed to permit the usual street awnings and company signs; but they should be made as nearly uniform in their appearance as possible. Setting of evergreens, trenching of tents and all unnecessary breaking of the turf is strictly forbidden. Each officer in charge of detail will be held responsible for the good conduct of his squad, and will not permit them to leave the grounds except in connection with their duties, unless granted leave of absence by the officer in charge.

MARYLAND.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL HOWARD has issued a circular in which he says: "The expenses attending the coming encampment are such as will not permit the payment of the troops for their seven days' service. The manifest great advantages, however, to be derived from the assembling together of the commands for instruction will, it is hoped, induce a full representation of every organization in the State."

With reference to the dissatisfaction the issue of this circular has occasioned, Gen. Howard says in a letter to Col. Douglas: "I regret as much as any one that the troops cannot be paid for their seven days' service in camp. As you are aware, the large outlay required in order to decently receive the men, and place them in condition to respond to any call made by the State in the event of an outbreak or serious disorder makes serious encroachments on the appropriation, and the necessity of a further heavy outlay in procuring blankets, overcoats, furnishing transportation and subsistence, etc., will further greatly reduce the amount on hand. In fact, the appropriation for the year '87-'88 must be very largely drawn upon, leaving only sufficient funds to pay current expenses for that year. You will therefore perceive the dilemma in which the department is placed. The law demands an encampment and directs the payment of the troops, provided a sufficient balance be left on hand. The instruction and benefit to be derived from a few days' camp service will prove invaluable, and I trust all will respond to the call who can afford to do so."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE following named officers constitute the Staff of his Excellency Charles H. Sawyer, Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Maj. Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, of Concord, Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. Elbert Wheeler, of Nashua, Insp. Gen.; Brig. Gen. Howard L. Porter, of Concord, Q. M. Gen.; Brig. Gen. Albert S. Twitwell, of Gosham, Commissary Gen.; Brig. Gen. Josiah G. Bellows, of Walpole, J. A. Gen.; Brig. Gen. Arthur L. Emerson, of Chester, Surg. Gen.; Col. Oscar G. Barron, of Carroll, Aide-de-Camp; Col. Wm. H. Spaulding, of Nashua, Aide-de-Camp; Col. Christopher H. Wells, of Somersworth, Aide-de-Camp; Col. Seth M. Richards, of New Port, Aide-de-Camp.

The following officers were commissioned during the quarter ending June 30:

Brigade Staff—Capt. Albert N. Dow, Aide-de-Camp; John Gannon, Jr., Brigs. Commissary.

1st Regt.—Capt. Bartlett N. Wilson, Co. E; Desire Laneville, Co. H; John H. Ingraham, Co. D; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Tebbetta, Co. E; Louis Stevens, Co. H; Edw. D. Smith, Co. D; Charles S. Gifford, Co. A; 2d Lieut. John H. Groux, Co. H; Walter G. Taylor, Co. E; Blon I. Brown, Co. D, and Frank E. Rollins, Co. A.

2d Regt.—Capt. James A. Cobb, Co. C; Eugene H. Saunders, Co. E; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Faxon, Adj. Gen.; Charles T. Lund, Co. C; Hiram S. Stevens, Co. C; Willis H. Goodspeed, Co. E; 2d Lieut. Ernest C. Emerson, Co. C; Wm. R. Seaman, Co. I.

3d Regt.—1st Lieut. Henry E. Bartlett, Co. F; Robert H. Rolfe, Co. C; 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Tronworth, Co. C, and Elliott F. Sawyer, Co. F.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE camp of the 2d Brigade at Healdsburg has so far been reasonably successful and ample evidence has been given from the Brigade Commander downward that business and not play is what the troops have gone into camp for. The number of visitors has been large but they have not been allowed to interfere with the main object, the thorough instruction of the regiment, so far as may be practicable in the duties and responsibilities of soldiers in camp.

James H. Budd, of Stockton, was June 15, appointed to be Brigadier General, 3d Brigade, vice Leche, resigned. The California Guard paraded on the 4th of July, and also had their annual inspection and muster on that date. The returns for May show that the Cadet Company, 1st Infantry Regiment, had the highest attendance at drill—100 per cent.; and Company B, 5th Infantry Regiment, the lowest—54 per cent. The percentage of the 2d Brigade for May was 74, and total Company membership, 2,054.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEN. ORDWAY is preparing a general order in the nature of rules and regulations governing the conduct of the militia, and as soon as possible he expects to organize four white and three colored battalions. The Light Infantry will form a battalion of itself and there will be a battalion of veterans. The newly-detailed Adjutant General, Lieut. Bigelow, will be mainly responsible for inspections of the various organizations and for keeping them up to a high degree of efficiency in drill and discipline.

Secretary of War Endicott decided July 11 that he has no authority to permit any organization to retain its arms which fails to muster into the militia. He declines to grant the request of the Rifles and Veterans, Old Guard, for the retention of their guns, and directs that the arms held by those organizations be surrendered at once to Gen. Ordway, who has authority to issue them to other companies.

MINNESOTA.

The 1st Cavalry, M. N. G., recently disbanded by order of Adj.-Gen. Seeley, is again in active existence, with a new set of officers and a membership of 33. 1st Lieut. Anton Ostrum is captain, J. W. Frykberg 1st lieutenant, and F. A. U. 1st sergeant. 4th U. S. Artillery, 2d lieutenant. The encampment of the National Guard at Fort Snelling, Minn., to commence July 20 and terminate July 29, will be a great event in consequence of the conjunction of Regular troops and other accessories only to be found in a military garrison. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Van Horn, 25th U. S. Inf., will be officially present during the encampment.

OHIO.

LIEUT. A. C. SHARPE, 23d U. S. Infantry, inspected the 18th Regiment, O. N. G., in camp at Dayton, July 10. His inspection was very thorough, embracing the arms, clothes, tents, dining quarters, and everything pertaining to the camp, and occupied about three hours.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE camp of the National Guard at Mount Gretna will be named Camp Hancock, in honor of the late General Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. Army.

THE hot weather drives some folks to suicide and others to the seaside. And some of the latter soon begin to think that they made a mistake by not taking the former course.—Norristown Herald.

THE SOLDIERS MARCHED.

SAN FRANCISCO *Chronicle*: They were rehearsing "Held by the Enemy" at the California theatre last week. They have a small detachment of Regulars engaged for the supernumeraries, and they were present to rehearse. The stage manager got them formed in proper order on the stage.

"Now," he said, "march!"

They marched. When they reached the spot he wanted them:

"That'll do. Stop," he said.

The Regulars went on marching.

"Hold on! Stop! That'll do!" he yelled, but they went on marching.

"Don't you hear me? That'll do!" he yelled again. They went straight on, he after them. They walked out at the back door and up the street, when one of the company said to the stage manager:

"Why in thunder don't you call halt?"

"Halt!" he cried, and they stopped dead short.

Then he had to march them back into the theatre again, and it took him five minutes to do it.

Two Scotch fishwives in London were talking about the Jubilee the other day. "Eh, wumman," said one to the other, "can ye tell me what a jubilee is, for I hear a' the folk spakin' about it?" "Ou, ay," replied the other, "I can tell ye that; ye see, when a man and a wumman has been marrit five-and-twenty year, that's a siller wadding; and when they've been marrit for fifty year, that's a gouden waddin'; but when the man's deed that's a jubilee!"

THE JUBILEE REVIEW.

LONDON, July 9.—The Queen to-day reviewed 60,000 soldiers at Aldershot. Her Majesty was received with great enthusiasm. A large number of stands had been erected at the point of review, and they were all packed with fashionable and aristocratic people. Many volunteers who took part in the review came from long distances and travelled all night in order to be present. The whole spectacle was very imposing, and the review was a great success. The Duke of Cambridge, on behalf of the troops, presented her Majesty with a jubilee address, the men cheering heartily during the presentation. The marching of the men was splendid, and the guards, marines and volunteers were loudly cheered by the spectators.

The Queen replied as follows to the Duke of Cambridge's address:

"The congratulations of my army and auxiliary forces on the occasion of my jubilee are a deep satisfaction to me. I accept with pleasure their tribute of love and devotion. Whenever during my reign I have had to call upon the army to perform their duty in any part of the world they have never failed to justify my confidence and earn the gratitude of myself and my people by their gallantry and self-devotion. I do not doubt that should occasion unfortunately arise, I can rely with equal confidence on the co-operation of my auxiliary forces. When those who have died abroad have left in our charge widows and orphans I have always striven to convey to them in the name of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen an expression of our deep sympathy. But however confident I feel in the

valor and endurance of my troops there is no blessing I at this season more earnestly ask Almighty God to extend to my people during the remainder of my reign than peace."

(From the London Truth)

THE SAME OLD FLAG.

THE only flag to which the Queen took exception was one with the inscription "Welcome to England," which had been hung out by a notability in Piccadilly. The notability explained that he had had the flag made on the occasion of the return of the Guards from Egypt, and, "on frugal thought intent," opined that it ought not to be wasted.

LOSSES IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has just published the following particulars of the losses of the German Army in 1870-71: 33,101 officers and officials and 1,113,251 non-commissioned officers and men crossed the frontier; 9,319 officers and 338,738 non-commissioned officers and men remained in Germany; total, 1,494,412. In the Active Army 98,233 men were killed or wounded—650, or 0.7 per cent., by the bayonet; 1,146, or 1.2 per cent., by the lance or sabre; and 96,437, or 98.1 per cent., by firearms. Of the latter, 91.6 per cent. were injured by small arm projectiles and 8.4 by artillery. The losses were least at the battles of Sedan, Mans and Amiens, 3.08 per cent., 2.4 per cent., and 2.7 per cent., respectively; and greatest at Mars-la-Tour (August

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16), where they reached the large percentage of 16.8 on 83,567 combatants. Comparing these figures with those of former battles, an Austrian contemporary remarks that at the battle of Kollin the Prussians lost 40 per cent. of their effective, the Austrians at Aspern 30 per cent., the corps of York at Leipzig 25 per cent. in three hours, and the corps of Kleist 30 per cent. in two hours.

(London Letter in New York Herald.)

MUSICAL DRILL OF VICTORIA'S GUARDS.

THIRTY-TWO privates of the horse guards rode in upon black horses and went through their movements without a word of command. They would at first divide and go through all the movements of a cotillion, and then circle through the most complicated mazes of the most fanciful Germans, and weave in and weave out of various figures without a word or a motion. The men sat like statues upon their horses while the band played shrilly, indicating the movements, the horses changing step at the change in the music. Sometimes the evolutions were so complicated that if the horses engaged in it had

not all gone at exactly the same pace and the same speed there would have been a break and consequent confusion.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

PRINCE FERDINAND, a lieutenant of hussars in the Austrian army, who has been selected to be the King of Bulgaria, is a grandson of King Louis Philippe of France. One of his brothers married a daughter of Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, and one of his sisters is the wife of the Archduke Joseph of Austria.

THE augmentation of the German Army, under the recent law, has been effected as follows: Thirty infantry battalions, one of rifles and twenty-four batteries of field artillery have been added. The military train and railway corps have likewise been considerably reinforced. The strength of the cavalry has not been increased, chiefly for economical reasons. Germany can now place three armies of half a million men apiece in the field at short notice.

HEREAFTER the German soldier is to have a ration of codfish.

AN increase in the number of first-class torpedo boats distributed among the various coaling stations and naval ports abroad has at last been determined upon. Ten are to be stationed at Malta, Gibraltar, six, and Hong Kong and the Cape eight each, while Bermuda and Halifax (Nova Scotia) are to be supplied with four each. Port Royal with two, and Esquimaux will have three. These boats will be stationed permanently abroad, and those to be sent out are of the latest design, fitted with the new-pattern Whitehead tubes and electric search-lights.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE Emperor of Brazil is said to be losing his mind. His memory has nearly left him and he has lost in great measure his former capacity for dealing with administrative affairs. His medical advisers are, however, of the opinion that this weakening of the mind powers is only an effect of the great physical prostration caused by his severe liver attack and the powerful remedies employed to combat it, and that with returning bodily strength the restoration of his mental powers will follow.

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copy of this advertisement attached, will be
received at this office until 12 o'clock meridi-
an on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1887,
at which time and place they will be opened
in the presence of such bidders as may at-
tend, for the lease of the West Point Hotel,
West Point, N. Y., its fixtures, appointments,
and grounds now enclosed about the same
for the period of FIVE years, commencing
November 1st, 1887.

Full information as to blanks and the regu-
lations governing the Hotel lease will be
furnished by this office on application.

By order of the Superintendent:
WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

Proposals for Lease of Public Stable and House occupied by Public Liveryman at West Point, New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
West Point, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a
copy of this advertisement attached, will be
received at this office until 12 o'clock meridi-
an on Thursday, the 1st of September, 1887,
at which time and place they will be opened
in the presence of such bidders as may at-
tend, for the lease of the public stable and
house now occupied by Mr. John Denton, to-
gether with the privilege of occupying same
and performing the service of public livery-
man at West Point, N. Y., for the period of
FIVE years, commencing November 1, 1887,
subject to regulations governing said franchise
which are now established or may here-
after be promulgated by the Superintendent
of the U. S. Military Academy, approved by
the Secretary of War.

Full information will be furnished by this
office on application.

By order of the Superintendent:
WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.



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tions. Reference: Commodore J. H. Gillis,
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Electric Light, \$3.00 to \$7.50 per week. Fall Term begins
Sept. 8, 1887. For Illustrated Catalogue, with full information,
address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.

PREMIER BEERNAERT, in the course of the debate, July 13, on the Belgian Army bill in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that the Government could not support the proposal for a general compulsory service nor the proposed system of purchasing substitutes.

The bill of Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, adding to the number of regiments in the French Army and augmenting the strength of the companies of the present regiments, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies July 13. A bill for the reorganization of the infantry was also passed.

It is stated that the Comte de Paris, in bidding farewell to his friends on the Island of Jersey, after advocating silence, said: "You may be sure we shall win before long. Monarchy will come without violent effort and by a gentle transition, for our organization is in training and everything is ready. The new government will get into immediate working order, and on the eventual day I, helped by all good Frenchmen, shall be King."

A ROYAL jubilee proclamation was issued in Canada this week offering a free pardon to all deserters from the royal army, navy, or militia forces who will report themselves within four months, and those enlisted before June 21, 1877, or who have been in a state of desertion for over five years, or who are unfit for service, will not be called upon to join the colors. They will, however, lose their claims to a pension, and the others who are called upon to join the colors will not be allowed to count their period of desertion as active service.

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THERE are probably ten thousand brands of 5c. cigars, but all smokers should bear in mind that there is but one, "Tansill's Punch."

THE fearless soldier on the midnight watch and the bold mariner before the mast on a stormy sea will certainly suffer from pain in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Loins, as well as Rheumatism, Sciatica, stiffness and other results of exposure, if they fail to use BENSON'S PLASTERS as a preventive and cure. They never fail. Avoid imitations.

BIRTHS.

KETCHUM.—At Fort Lewis, Col., July 5, 1887, to the wife of Captain H. H. Ketchum, 22d Infantry, a son.

PERKINS.—In New York City, July 9, to the wife of Lieut. C. M. Perkins, United States Marines, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLSWORTH-BASSETT.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 2, ALBERT E. ALLSWORTH, son of Captain E. Allsworth, U. S. Army, retired, to Miss FLORENCE L. BASSETT.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Fort Winfield Scott, Ft. Point, Cal., July 3, of paralysis of the heart, Colonel GEORGE PIERCE ANDREWS, U. S. Army, retired, late Colonel 1st Artillery, aged 66 years and three months.

HOLLADAY.—At Portland, Oregon, July 8, BEN HOLLADAY.

MILLER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, Boatswain CHAS. MILLER, U. S. Navy, retired.

SCHUYLER.—At Fort Riley, Kansas, July 10, ANGELICA VAN KENNESLAER, daughter of Walter and Mary Schuyler, aged one year, seven months and twenty-three days.

SQUIRES.—At Fairbault, Minn., July 2, J. T. SQUIRES, father of Lieut. H. G. Squires, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

THOMAS.—At Fort Elliott, Texas, July 2, of typhoid fever, First Sergeant JOHN H. THOMAS, Company B, 24th U. S. Infantry. "After a continuous service of nearly 23 years, more than twenty as sergeant, and about eighteen years as 1st sergeant, the Service loses one who during a long, arduous and faithful service in war and peace, by his honesty, fidelity, and zeal, has won the respect and applause of his superiors and subordinates alike."

TILGHMAN.—At Easton, Md., July 11, Miss LOUISA TILGHMAN, sister of the late Lieutenant M. L. Tilghman, U. S. Navy.

WHEELER.—At Delhi, N. Y., July 3, Mrs. T. H. WHEELER, mother of the late Lieutenant Commander W. K. Wheeler, U. S. N., and of the wife of Captain H. B. Seely, U. S. N.

INDEX TO THE GENERAL ORDERS

AMENDATORY OF THE

U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS,

TOGETHER WITH

INDEX TO THE CIRCULARS, RULINGS, AND DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ALL CHANGES AND "POINTS" OF TACTICS OR GUARD DUTY WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE TO JANUARY 1, 1887.

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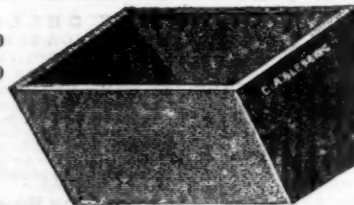
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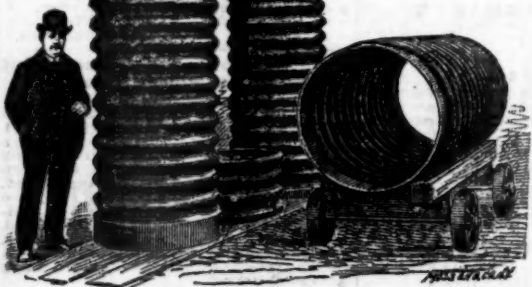


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Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rose-
crans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington,
D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor, U. S.
Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. F. Can-
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Improving Raritan Bay, N. Jersey.
ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
Room 31, Army Building, Cor. Houston
and Greene Streets.
NEW YORK, June 23, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for deepening the channel in Raritan Bay, N. J., will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, M., on Wednesday, July 20, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had, on application, at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 569), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 20, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at \$35,000, Powhatan at \$17,000, and Ticonderoga at \$15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at \$12,000, Lackawanna at \$12,000, Wachusett at \$10,000, and Cayano at \$3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or (in case of internal revenue) in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE ST.,
NEW YORK CITY, June 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPPLICATE. S are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., July 28, 1887, for the mason and iron work, etc., called for by specifications "A," and for the carpenter work, etc., called for by specifications marked "B." This work is for the erection of a gymnasium at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office, West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, etc., can be obtained. Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, etc., on either of the specifications or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond, with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for gymnasium.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Army Supplies.
OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, ARMY BUILDING, No. 33 W. Houston Street, NEW YORK CITY, July 5, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, July 20, 1887, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Substantive Department, United States Army:

Subsistence Stores.—Canned Apples, Mocha Coffee, Gelatine, F. and E. Mustard, Amer. and F. Peas, Pickles, Prunes, Toilet Soaps, Thread, Towels, &c., &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received also until 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, Aug. 5, 1887, for such supplies as may be required, viz:

Subsistence Stores.—Canned Beef, Y. H. Tea, Vinegar, Currant Jelly, Onions, Pickles, Potatoes, Table Salt, Syrups, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

Subsistence Property.—Letter and Folio Paper, Lumber, &c., &c.
Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

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Descriptive pamphlet will be furnished on application.

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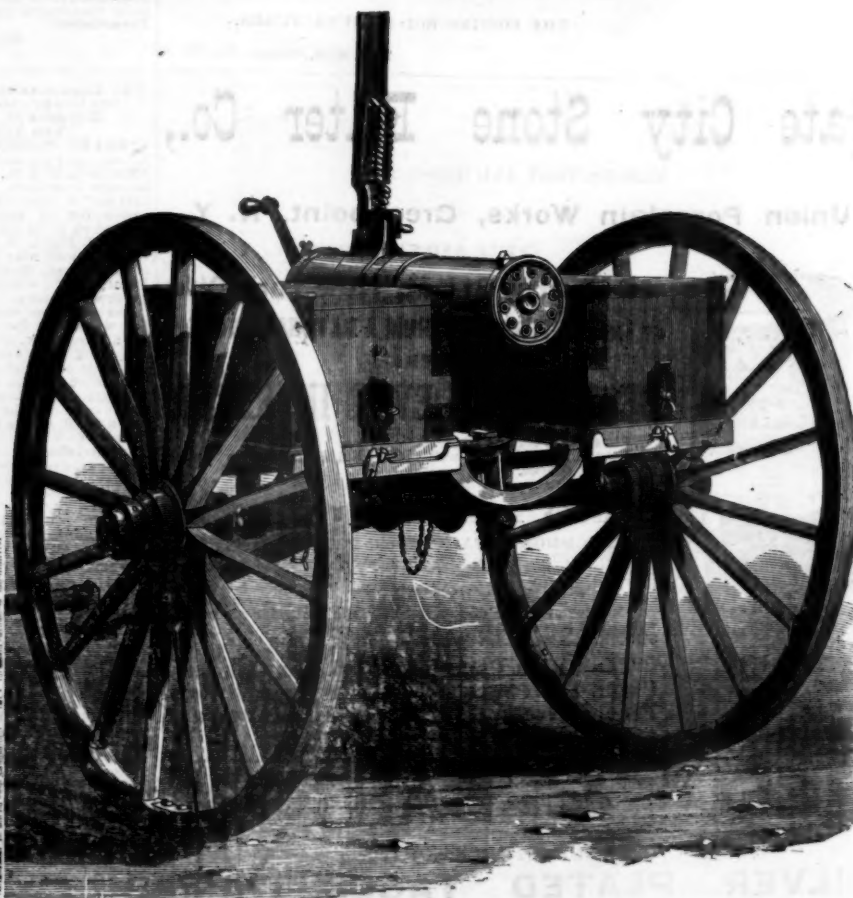
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